The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. VIII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880. NO. 7.

[Prepared for the Bucks County Gazette.]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

– A case is recorded of a remarkable fondness of a kitten for raw cucumbers, even when covered with pepper.

– The Swiss are said to be the only nation in the world who have done nothing for geographical exploration beyond the limits of their own territory.

– Late observations by Sir John Lubbock confirm the prevalent notion that ants have, as means of communication, "something approaching language."

– The director of a German insane asylum expresses the belief that much of the insanity in Germany may be attributed to the overwork of children in the national schools.

– Some experiments by a number of German scientists seem to show that the nutritive value of pea-straw is equal to that of clover-hay. Oat-straw is inferior, both in proportion of nutritive matter and in digestibility.

– At Bath, England, there has been discovered, about thirty feet below the present surface of the earth, a perfect Roman bath, eighty feet long and forty feet wide, the whole of the interior being lined with lead three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

– About 1842 Dr. Montgomery noticed in the hands of a native of one of the islands in the Indian Archipelago the handle of a hatchet formed of a very peculiar material which became plastic in warm water and capable of being moulded to any shape. This accidental discovery led to the introduction of gutta percha.

– After considerable investigation, Dr. Frankland concludes that the persistence of fogs in large cities is due to the fact that the minute particles of vapor become covered with an oily coating from the smoke of the towns, evaporation of the fog being thus greatly retarded. This is considered a satisfactory explanation of the nature of "dry fogs," so often observed.

– It has been discovered that by breathing rapidly for four or five minutes a state, called analgesia, is induced in which one's sense of pain is greatly diminished. This phenomenon is now attracting considerable attention, as it is thought that rapid breathing may be made to supplant the use of the ordinary anesthetics in dentistry and minor surgical operations.

– A sweet, syrup-like liquid exudes from the bodies of plant-lice (*Aphides*) which feed upon the younger portions of trees. This "honey dew," as it is called, is frequently so abundant as to cover the ground beneath, and in many places is usually spoken of as "the oil from the trees." Bees gather the sweet exudation for the purpose of making it into honey, and ants are also fond of it.

– Investigation shows that the blood of the Bengalee contains far fewer red corpuscles than that of the European. The difference in question is believed to be due chiefly, if not wholly, to the circumstances in which the lot of each is cast, since the inhabitants of swamps and jungles are supposed to be necessarily of lower organization than those of breezy and well-cultivated uplands.

– A museum in the city of Mexico contains a remarkable sword, made from an aerolite or meteor that fell in the State of Durango, Mexico. A slab, weighing two pounds, was sawed from the meteor, and presented to Gen. Ord, of the United States Army. Gen. Ord sent the piece of meteoric iron to the National Armory at Springfield, where, after considerable trouble in annealing the metal, it was at length fashioned into a small fancy dress sword.

– In the course of a series of investigations, Prof. Geikie has found that in some cases tombstones of marble are worn down a quarter of an inch in less than a century by the action of storms: in other cases the stone is disintegrated internally, so that the very substance of the marble crumbles away. On the other hand, slabs of freestone and other unlaminated sand rocks are so enduring that the sharpness of the letters cut upon them is scarcely blunted to an appreciable degree by a century's exposure.

– An agricultural journal tells of a man who plants, two or three weeks after the crop is planted, a new hill of corn in every fifteenth row each way. This is the reason If the weatner becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassels both wither and dry up. In this condition, a return of moist weather revives the silk, but the tassels do not recover. Then, for want of pollen, the silk is unable to fill its proper office. At this time, however, the replanted corn is ready to supply fresh pollen, and the filling is completed.

– At the exhibition of fishing appliances which recently took place in Berlin, an electrical fishing apparatus attracted considerable attention. This consisted of a kind of small boat, worked by a screw, and capable of being directed to any required point in the water. On arriving at this point the boat anchors itself, and at the same moment a hook and line are projected. The boat contains a battery and an electro-magnetic apparatus which is set in action by the closing of the circuit, this being effected by the slightest pressure upon the hook produced by the fish in the act of taking the bait. The circuit being thus closed, the fish is instantly hauled into the boat, a bell being rung at the same moment to signify that a capture has been made. The boat is then drawn to shore by means of a cord connecting it with the bank.

Scotch whiskey has been administered with complete success to certain small fish in a private aquarium in London. The majority of the fish became sluggish, and, after a lingering illness, died. The last few occupants of the tank were seized with dull symptoms, and in order to try an experiment strictly original, the owner of the creatures took a small earthenware tube, and gave to each of the fishes a few drops of good Scotch whiskey neat. They immediately showed signs of great activity and swam about in the most natural way, and are now to all appearances completely cured.

Colored belles refuse to wear bangs. They say you can't pull wool over their eyes.

EVERY YEAR.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

The spring has less of brightness
Every year;
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness
Every year;
Nor do summer flowers quicken,
Nor autumn fruitage thicken,
As they once did, for they sicken
Every year.

It is growing darker, colder,
Every year;
As the heart and soul grow older
Every year.
I care no more for dancing,
Or for eyes with passion glancing,
Love is less and less entrancing
Every year.

Of the loves and sorrows blended
Every year;
Of the charms of friendship ended
Every year;
Of the ties that still might bind me,
Until Time to Death resigned me,
My infirmities remind me
Every year.

Ah! how sad to look before us
Every year,
While the cloud grows darker o'er us
Every year.
When the blossoms all are faded,
That to bloom we might have aided,
And immortal garlands braided
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces
Every year,
As the loved leave vacant places
Every year;
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the coming dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us
Every year;
"You are more alone," they tell us
Every year;
"You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection
Every year.

Yes! the shores of life are shifting
Every year;
And we are seaward drifting
Every year;
Old places changing fret us,
The living more forget us
There are fewer to regret us
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher
Every year,
And its morning star climbs higher
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burden lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter
Every year.

From Chambers' Journal.

PROPOSALS OF MARRIAGE,

And How They are Made—Some Curious and Amusing Examples of Adroitness and Eccentricity.

A SOLDIER'S PROPOSAL.

A young officer was dancing in a set of "Lancers" in a crowded drawing-room with an extremely pretty girl, to whom he had made himself most agreeable. After the dance was over he took her to a chair, and, seating himself beside her, began to mourn his celibacy.

"It is exceedingly easy to remedy that," said she.

"I don't think so at all; in fact I do not know a girl who would marry me."

She laughed and replied: "Just go and ask some one here to-night, and I venture to say you will be accepted by the first."

"Ah! I am not so sure about that. But will—you—take me?"

"With pleasure."

And a few months later they were married.

SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

A big, good-natured doctor was in love with her, and had twice been refused by a fair-haired little woman. But instead of his disappointment curing his love it only made the passion grow more intense. After the last refusal he told her that if ever she changed her mind to let him know, as his love for her was unchangeable, and he would be proud to be her husband. Some months later he was driving home from seeing a patient, when he saw his lady-love riding in his direction. Supposing she would merely bow and pass on, as she had often done before, he did not pull up his horse. But the moment Miss Dixon came up to him she reigned in her horse, stopped, and called out:

"Won't you stop, Dr. Hill?"

He raised his hat and replied: "I shall be happy to do so," then waited for her to speak.

She was gazing at the ground and blushing deeply, but, quickly looking up, she filled the Doctor's honest heart by saying:

"Dr. Hill, I have been closely watching you lately, and seeing nothing but goodness and noble-mindedness in your character, and believing you will make an excellent husband, I am willing to marry you."

NO OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Smith, coming all the way from Australia on the lookout for a wife, saw a young governess on board a Glasgow steamer, whom, from her kindness and attention to some children under her charge, he fancied would suit him. So he went and introduced himself, and taking a seat beside her, said:

"I am fifty-three years of age; have an income of £1,000 a year; am a total abstainer from intoxicating drink; have a good house near Melbourne; and all I want is a good wife to complete my possessions. Would you mind taking me?"

She quietly replied: "I have no objections."

And a few days later they were made one.

QUAINT AND LUDICROUS PROPOSALS.

When Lord Strangford sat down to criticise a book of travels by Miss Beaufort, he little dreamed that before long he would write to the young authoress: "I was thinking the other day about a communication from the Emperor Akbar to the King of Portugal, which contained a request for copies of the holy book of the Christians, and in which the following sentence occurs: 'In the world of humanity, which is the mirror and reflection of the word of God, there is nothing equal to love or comparable to human affection.' For many years I have felt and known this, though I never said it until to-day to any one. When you next write please give me the possessive pronoun of the first person."

Surely never was a declaration made in quainter fashion, saving, perhaps, by the Scotch beadle, who led the manse housemaid to the churchyard, and pointing with his finger, stammered:

"My folk lie there, Mary; wad ye like to lie there?" Or the lugubriously humorous Irish lover who took his girl to see the family vault, and then and there asked her if she would like to lay her bones beside his bones.

Louise de Savois popped the question to Bourbon, but had to take "No" for her answer, the Constable curtly declaring that the disparity of years between them, and his own feelings, rendered the union impossible.

WOMEN FIND A WAY.

Equally cleverly cornered was the Western man whose girl told him she was a mind-reader; whereupon he naturally inquired if she could read what was in his mind, eliciting the reply:

"Oh, yes! you have it in your mind to ask me to be your wife; but you are just a little scared at the idea."

It is plain the notion did not scare her any more than it did the Galloway girl, who, when Jack, coming into the kitchen while she was preparing breakfast, said: "I think I'll marry ye, Jean!" answered: "I would be muckle obliged to ye if ye would!" and so concluded the bargain, not even stipulating like another ready lassie on accepting as sudden an offer: "But ye maun gie me my dues o' courtin' for a' that, Jamie."

The right of courtship is one out of which no woman ought to allow herself to be defrauded.

PROPOSING BY PROXY.

Little as faint-heartedness in a lover may be to the liking of a fair lady, it is sufficiently flattering to be condoned; but when any Caleb in search of a wife chooses to sue by delegate he assuredly deserves to fail ignominiously. Love is not to be won by an attorney, and often the attorney has thrown his client overboard and carried off the prize himself, as happened when William Grimm went courting in his brother's behalf. Hooker escaped that risk by leaving everything, even the selection of the lady, to Mrs. Churchman, who found him a wife and achieved a son-in-law herself at the same time.

Proposing by proxy is the rule, not the exception, in Greenland. Time was when the Greenlanders won their wives by capture; but since their conversion by Danish missionaries they have become the tamest of wooers. Now a candidate for the holy state goes to a missionary and tells him he wants a wife.

"Whom?" asks the missionary, and he learns the woman's name. Sometimes the man answers:

"Yes, she is not unwilling; but thou knowest womankind."

Usually the answer is "No."

"Why have you not asked her?" inquires the missionary.

"It is difficult—girls are prudish; thou must speak to her."

Accepting the office, the good man sends for the girl, and after a little conversation, says:

"I think it is time to have thee married."

The girl declares she has no mind to wed.

"That is a pity," says the missionary, "I have a suitor for thee."

Of course, the damsel is curious to know who the suitor may be, and, of course, her curiosity is satisfied.

"He is good for nothing," she exclaims with a toss of her head. "I won't have him."

"But," the go-between urges, "he is a good provider; he throws his harpoon with skill, and moreover he loves thee."

Still pretending to be obdurate, the girl answers that she will not consent to the match.

"Well, well, I will not force thee; I shall soon find a wife for such a clever fellow," says the missionary, making believe there is an end of the matter.

The girl does not go. She stands silent for a little while, and then in a low voice sighs out:

"Just as thou wilt have it."

"Oh! it is as thou wilt; I'll not persuade thee," replies the clergyman.

Then, with a deep groan, the maiden says "yes," and the matter is settled.

"REPUGIATION."

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN FINANCIAL DOCTRINE.

The Arkansas *Gazette* in a recent issue says: Some time ago Nick Woods, the colored man who took the premium at a colored fair for being the blackest man in Arkansas, borrowed $10 from a prominent Little Rock politician. Yesterday Nick came down town and was approached by the gentleman. "Look here, Nick, I want that $10. You've had it long enough."

"Boss," replied Nick, "hit 'peers ter me dat I heard yer make a speech t'other day in faber of repugiatin' de State debt. 'Cordin' ter de gogafy yer hil out dat day I oughtenter pay yer de $10."

"There is no similarity in the two propositions."

"No what? Similarity, ur-he-he. Ef I stays roun' dis man long I' be teachin' ob a school. 'Cordin' ter yer own gogafy I ain't gwine ter pay de debt."

"Look here, man, you are dropping into an error. You are not a State. The State of Arkansas cannot be sued."

"Yes, I'se a State. Hain't I dun reached man's' state? Any man what's 21 years old he is a State. Course yer can sue me, but yer can't git nuthin'. Is yer in faber of payin' de State debt?"

"No; because the State never derived much benefit from the money borrowed."

"Den I'se got yer agin. I neber gained no benefit frum de money what I borrowed frum yer. I got drunk an' got on de rock pile. No, Colonel, I can't pay yer. I'd like mighty well ter do hit, but she's again my principum."

"If you don't pay me, you black scoundrel, I'll thrash you right here."

"Is dat what yer call Democratic doctrine? Tell a man not to pay one debt an' whale him case he won't pay anudder? Dat's a cuis way ob doin' business 'cordin' to my notion. No, boss, I can't pay yer. I'se in fabur of repugiation from de word wolf, and' wolf is de fust word. Jes giv a nigger a chance to be dishones' and' he can mighty nigh tote his end with de white folks. Dishonesty wid a nigger means dishonesty. He ain't a gwine ter steal a chicken from a man an' gin' hit to amuder man. He's a gwine ter steal chickens from bof de men. Does yer heah my horn? Does yer tumble ter de situation? Sorry boss, but I'se got de heels on yer. I'se got de advantages, an' I'se gwine ter war 'em like a par of socks. I repugiates de debt. Good day, boss."

EQUIVOCAL SALVATION.— Prodigal Butler and the Democratic press are suddenly claiming in substance that the Democracy saved the Union. But truth is always simple. On the 17th of December, 1863, Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, introduced the following resolution into the House of Representatives:

"That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the crushing out of the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment."

On this plain test question in a full House the vote on the Democratic side was three yeas to sixty-five nays. In the next August the National Convention of the same party called the war a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities. Such was the Democratic process of "saving the Union."—*Boston Journal*.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Your Boston correspondent, in his letter under date August 24th, flippantly pronounces "prohibition in Maine a failure," in the following language:

"Prohibition, advocated there by the Republican party and fought against by the Democracy, has had a full and fair trial, the result, however, proving that prohibitory legislation has had but little effect in lessening the fearful curse; for liquor can be bought openly in many places, and cities like Portland report a larger number of arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to population, than cities in which license is granted."

Evidently your correspondent has some things to learn, the most immediately apparent of which is, that in writing for the public eye he should be sure of his facts; and just as evidently he has in this case not only not sought the facts, but has carefully avoided the recognition of such as were conspicuoulsy before him. That prohibition in Maine is not a failure is sufficiently shown by the following authorities, that must be satisfactory to anyone, and particularly to your over-zealous Republican correspondent of the Hub. Ex-Governor Dingley, in a publication upon the subject, says:

"So interested in our prohibition policy has become the whole country, that not only the Boston papers, but even the New York *Times* and *Tribune* have joined in the cry that prohibition is a failure in Maine. The fact that our prohibitory system has stood in our statutes since 1851, with the exception of two years when license was tried in its place, and has steadily increased in popularity, until no party dares to go before the public on the issue of its repeal, is conclusive evidence that the great body of the people of Maine, who have had the best opportunity to judge of its practical workings, believe that it is the most efficient legal policy ever devised as a supplement of moral agencies in dealing with the evils arising from the use and sale of intoxicating liquors. No one claims that it can entirely extirpate the dram-shop any more than the laws prohibiting and punishing theft or murder can uproot those crimes.

"Our prohibitory laws have unquestionably aided materially in creating a better public sentiment in the matter of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors than exists in any State which has a license law. Whatever is prohibited by law, either directly or indirectly, is thereby deprived of a certain appearance of respectability which attaches to everything that is under legal protection.

"Prohibition has stopped effectually the manufacture of distilled and fermented liquors in Maine. In 1830, when our population was less than two-thirds of what it is to-day, there were thirteen distilleries in this State, which manufactured over two gallons of rum to each inhabitant, nearly all of which was consumed in the State. To-day there is not a single distillery or brewery in Maine.

"Prohibition has well-nigh stopped the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the rural districts of Maine. Forty-five years ago all the country taverns had open bars, and all the country stores sold intoxicating liquors as freely as molasses or calico. For example, the town of Durham, with less than 1,500 inhabitants, had in 1832 seven licensed grog-shops. To-day there is not a drop of liquor sold in town. Readfield had in 1832 seven open bars, at which were sold 2,300 gallons of spirits annually. Now none is sold to be used as a beverage. Minot (then including Auburn), with a population of 2,903 in 1833 had thirteen grog-shops. Now these towns, with a population of 10,000, have not a single place where liquor is known to be sold as a beverage.

"Fifty years ago, even in our rural districts, nearly every male drank liquor. Liquors were kept in most of the houses to treat callers. Nobody thought of having company or a raising without a supply of ardent spirits. At musters and other public gatherings drunkenness and drunken affrays were common. Now, three-fourths of the males in the rural districts are total abstinents, and the practice of keeping liquors in houses to treat callers has practically ceased.

"It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics of the extent to which the surreptitious sale of liquors is still carried on in Maine. Some of the enemies of prohibition claim that a million and a quarter dollars' worth are sold here annually. But allowing even this, and we have $2 per inhabitant now against $25 per inhabitant forty years ago, and $16 per inhabitant as the average for the Union to-day. This shows that not more than one-tenth as much liquor, proportionally, is consumed in Maine as there was forty years ago, and not more than one-eighth as much as in the country at large to-day.

"On this point the revenue collected by the United States from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Maine, in comparison with that collected in license States, sheds some light. Prohibitory Maine has about the same population as license New Jersey; yet the liquor tax in the former State is only three cents per inhabitant, while in the latter State it is $2.40, and in the country at large $1.83. In reply to the assertion that tobacco and opium-eating are taking the place of liquor-drinking in Maine, we may mention that the tobacco tax paid by Maine is only seventeen cents per inhabitant, while the average for the country is $1 per inhabitant; and that opium eating is far less prevalent here than in other Eastern States."

Governor Perham writes: "In regard to the effect of the Maine law upon the liquor trade of the State, I think it is safe to say that it is very much less than before the enactment of the law—probably not one-tenth as large. In some places liquor is sold secretly in violation of law, as many other offences are committed against the statutes and the peace and good order of society; but in large districts of the State the liquor traffic is nearly or quite unknown, where formerly it was carried on like any other trade."

The Hon. W. P. Frye, member of Congress from the Lewiston district, and ex-Attorney-General of Maine, also (1872) writes: "I can and do from my own personal observation unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine is not to-day one-fourth so great as it was twenty years ago; that in the country portions of the State the sale and use have almost entirely ceased; that the law itself, under a vigorous enforcement of its provisions, has created a temperance sentiment which is marvellous, and to which opposition is powerless. In my opinion, our remarkable temperance reform of to-day is the legitimate child of the law."

The Hon. Lot M. Morrill, United States Senator from Maine, writes: "I have the honor unhesitatingly to concur in the opinions expressed in the foregoing by my colleague, Hon. Mr. Frye."

The Hon. J. G. Blaine writes: "I concur in the foregoing statements; and on the point of the relative amount of liquor sold in Maine and in those States where a system of license prevails, I am very sure, from personal knowledge and observation that the sales are immeasurably less in Maine."

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, United States Senator and ex-Vice President of the United States, writes: "I concur in the statements made by Mr. Frye. In the great good produced by the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Maine no man can doubt who has seen its result. It has been of immense value."

The Hon. John A. Peters, the Hon. John Lynch, and the Hon. Eugene Hale, members of Congress from Maine, substantiate the foregoing testimony.

The Hon. Benjamin Kingsbury, Mayor of Portland in 1872, and four ex-Mayors, concur in a statement concerning the diminution of the liquor traffic in the State of Maine, and in the city of Portland in particular, that "as the result of the adoption of the policy of prohibition, we have to say the traffic has fallen off very largely. In relation to that there cannot possibly be any doubt. Many persons with the best means of judging believe the liquor trade now is not one-tenth as large as it was formerly. . . . The diminution of the trade is very great, and the favorable effects of the policy of prohibition are manifest to the most casual observer."

Other city officials of Portland—judges, City Clerk, Treasurer and others—testify that the liquor trade is greatly diminished, and is "not one-tenth of what it was prior to the adoption of the Maine Law."

Twelve well-known clergymen of Portland, representing the Congregational, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Unitarian and Universalist churches, in 1872 unite in the declaration that the trade in intoxicating liquors has been greatly reduced by the Maine Law. They say: "In this city the quantity sold now is but a small fraction of what we remember the sales to have been, and we believe the results are the same, or nearly so, throughout the State. If the trade exists at all here, it is carried on with secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practices are."

Hon. William S. Putnam, ex-Mayor of Portland, a Democrat, and opposed to prohibition, says: "I must in candor state that the rural portions are and have been in an infinitely better condition, with reference to the sale and use of such liquors, than similar portions of other States, and are and have been comparatively free from the sale and use; and this must fairly be considered the result of prohibitory legislation. The law is probably enforced even in large towns and cities as thoroughly at least as any other penal statute."

Hon. Walcott Hamlin, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that the beer trade is not more than one per cent of what I remember it to have been, and the trade in distilled liquors is not more than ten per cent of what it formerly was."

"The Overseers of the Poor of Portland, Hon. John Bradford, chairman, unite, 1872, in saying: "If liquor-shops exist at all in this city, it is with secrecy and great caution, and the same thing is true generally throughout the State. The favorable effect of this policy is very evident, particularly in the department of pauperism and crime; while the population of the city increases, pauperism and crime diminish; and in the department of the police the number of arrests and commitments is very much less than formerly."

General Dow, who is known as "the father of Maine Law," himself corroborates these testimonies. In 1853 he wrote: "At the time of the enactment of the law, rumselling was carried on openly in all parts of the State. In Portland there were between three and four hundred rum shops, and immediately after the enactment of the law, not one. The wholesale trade in liquors was at once annihilated. In Portland large numbers of men were reformed. Temptations to intemperance were in a great measure removed out of the path of the young and inexperienced."

"The last report of the Attorney-General of Maine," says the Lewiston *Journal*, "gives us some interesting statistics of the decrease of crime in this State, growing out of prohibition and its enforcement. During the year 1866, the prison, jail and reform-schools received 204 criminals. The number sentenced in 1867 was 157; in 1868, 114; in 1869, 189; in 1870, 150; in 1871, 1852; and in 1872, only 100. Estimating the average of commitments for the seven years under review, we find it 152."

By the foregoing extracts it is shown that, as a result of prohibitory legislation, the manufacture of liquors, formerly two gallons per year to each man, woman and child in the State, is now entirely suppressed. That the sale of liquors is clearly reduced to about ten per cent of its former volume; that the practice of keeping liquors in the house, formerly almost universal, has now practically ceased; and that while nearly every male inhabitant formerly drank liquor, now three-fourths of them are total abstinents. That, accepting the statement of the anti-prohibitionists as to the value of liquors sold in the State, it gives two dollars per annum as against sixteen dollars as the average of the United States. That the liquor tax is three cents per head as against $2.40 in New Jersey, and $1.83 the average of the country. That as a result of the decreased use of liquor the use of tobacco has also decreased to an astonishing degree,—the tobacco tax being seventeen cents per head, while that of the whole country is one dollar. That, as a further result, the jails and poor-houses are, most of them, closed, and such as are open have but few inmates,—the entire number of convictions for crime in the State being an average of 152 per year for six years, or, probably, not many more than in the county of Bucks. If this is failure, the other States should at once adopt prohibitory laws, in order to secure a similar failure.

J. P.

THE ALABAMA FRAUD CONFESSED.

The True Issue, R. Randolph, editor and proprietor, of Birmingham, Alabama, bears at the top of its editorial page the names of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. Its leading editorial is as follows:

"It is amusing to witness the many different reasons given by the papers for the vote of Alabama in the recent election. Scarcely any two of them agree, and all seem anxious to persuade the world that there is a reason. None as yet have given the true one; this would be damaging. It is not necessary, however, that they should print it for the enlightenment of the people; they already know it, and regret that it exists. They also regret that it is necessary to make so many and so varied excuses for the result of an election in the State. They realize the fact, and regret it also, that great damage has been done to General Hancock in his race for the Presidency by the put-up majority of 95,000. The cry of "fraud" has been raised by a cheated and wronged people, and is repeated throughout the land, exaggerated doubtless, and it is telling fearfully against him in the North, and blighting, we fear, chances that were bright up to the time the manipulators handled that iniquity that disgraces the legislation of the last session—the new election law. Had it not been used as it was it would have failed, perhaps, of its purpose. It bears on its face fraud; and of course as it was intended to defraud, it was so used. It was too much, however, and the 95,000 majority looks about as ugly as the 8 to 7 Commission did four years ago, used to cheat Tilden out of the Presidency. Both these Democratic performances are understood by the great mass of the people, and they are not so much surprised either as the press seems to be now at the 95,000 majority. They know who planned and executed them and what for; and they will not fail to say, if Hancock is defeated, that the defeat came to him through the same channel as the cheat did to Tilden. There was, in our opinion, no necessity for so gigantic a fraud for any party purposes. The 8 to 7 Commission was a regular bonanza of the kind, and there need not have been an effort on the part of the "so-called" to pale the laurels already won. Twenty or twenty-five thousand majority would have been enough to fully secure all the officers of the State and test the working capacity of the "machine"—machine that can grind out ballots and add up majorities that do not exist; that disfranchises the people and denies them the right of a free ballot and an honest count—the most sacred civil right ever wrested from the citizen. Alabama, carried by the fraud of a mean, villainous election law, loses to the party in the United States the choice of a President, and makes, perhaps, a Radical Congress. What may the people hope from a party that so outrages them and their rights! Nothing but woe to them and the country.

WADE HAMPTON'S APPEAL.

Virginians! this is the same old fight—
The same in which Lee and Stonewall fought.
Remember the cause their swords upheld;
Rally once more, and vote as you shot!

Aye, vote as you shot on many fields—
Your deeds of valor no tongue can tell.
Vote as you shot when Fort Pillow howled,
Yes, vote as you shot when Lincoln fell.

Confederates, see! our line fronts north
From the Delaware to the Rio Grande!
What dastard son of the Solid South
Dare give the Yankees a helping hand?

By the midnight mask and bull-whip force—
By tissue-ballot and shot-gun's crash
We hold every inch of our sacred soil
That echoed the crack of the slave-drivers' lash.

We've captured a soldier from Yankee-land—
Hush! a decoy! Suppress that yell—
Don't frighten Dan Voorhees' "Lincoln Dogs;"
Keep cool till we win; then give 'em—well!

DOUBTS DISPELLED BY A SOLID SOUTH.—President Hayes came in and developed a liberal policy toward the South, which should have wiped out the last vestige of sectionalism. It is safe and honest to say that, under the administration of President Hayes, no Southern State has had any just cause of complaint against the General Government. Each State has been entirely self-governing in all matters not specifically given into the charge of the General Government by the constitution. What response have the Southern people made to this wise and moderate administration! The record is too fresh to need rehearsal. The elections of 1878 gave the Democrats the Senate, with a decreased majority in the House. They at once began a course of legislative bull-dozing to remove the safeguards of elections, which turned against them the sympathy of the whole North. It was a stupendous political blunder, decided upon in party caucus and vainly resisted by the wiser members of the party. The result follows the natural law. While the South grows more solid, we see on the other side the menace of a solid North. The sections are to be arrayed against against each other in politics as they were in war. In that case many doubts will be dispelled. If we have to decide between the North and the South for the government of the country—between Northern and Southern institutions and ideas — between Northern and Southern civilization—that which is stronger and better will survive. —*Boston Herald*.

LADIES' GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB.

The women of Cincinnati organized the Ladies' Garfield and Arthur Club No. 1, by the choice of officers and the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. A full report has not come to hand, but article 7th of the constitution says:

"Therefore, we, as women who love our country, who do have political opinions and partisan preferences, and desire to manifest them in every manner compatible with womanly modesty, honor, integrity, and our limited rights, have organized ourselves into a club to aid in the election of James A. Garfield and C. A. Arthur, as President and Vice-President of the United States, hoping that our efforts may be of service to the Republican party, and may present to the men of the nation another and strong argument for the enfranchisement of women."

Article 5th of the by-laws states the purpose of the organization, as follows:

"This association shall be independent of any existing society, and is intended as a woman's political party, organized the same as the Republican party of men and for the same purpose."

At the third meeting of the club quite a number of ladies were gathered together to discuss the political questions of the day, and to give the reasons why the ladies of Cincinnati and the entire Union should do all in their power to further the success of the Republican cause. The reading of the minutes of a preceding meeting showed that the officers of the club were:

President—Mrs. Anna L. Quinby.
Secretary—Mrs. Julia Steelman.
Treasurer—Mrs. Caroline Aszman.

At yesterday's meeting a constitution was adopted, setting forth the fact that women were deprived of suffrage, but that the right of debate was allowed her by a Supreme Being, and that it was her duty to acquaint herself with the political questions of the day, and in performing that duty, no recourse was left her but to urge with her influence the success of the party of right and justice—the Republican party — and to further, as best she could, the election of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, the nominees of the party for President and Vice-President of the United States. The by-laws adopted provide for the organization of a glee club for the campaign, and for regular meetings of the club on Friday afternoons hereafter.

One of the by-laws provided for the establishment of a separate poll at some convenient point where the women of Cincinnati could express their views at the coming election, but it failed to be adopted.

The President, Mrs. Quinby, in giving her views on the subject of a poll for women, said she had lived in the South, and had been compelled in walking the streets of New Orleans to walk under the Rebel flag with its odious bars. She had seen her two brothers brutally assassinated by Rebels in Missouri, and their children thrown upon the mercies of a cold world. Could any one ask her to favor the election of the Democratic ticket? Never! She was a Republican to the core, Suffrage or no Suffrage.

TURKISH DOMESTIC LIFE IN THE WAY OF REFORM.

Every Turk leads two lives. He may be in the society of Europeans during six hours of every day. He is then well dressed, vivacious, perhaps intelligent. But this part of his life is not the part which forms his motives. It is not then that the final causes are at work which govern his acts. His life, when he is in the busy whirl of the world, is superficial and unreal. How artificial it is can be seen in the alacrity with which, on his return to his harem, he lays off the broadcloth clothes of his public existence, and dons the white, baggy trousers, the open-necked vest, and the long gown dear to his heart. He is only ready to be at ease when he releases his feet from patent leather and from stockings, and thrusts them into unheeled slippers. Then he is himself, for he is at home. The harem is to every Turk his haven of refuge. To it he may flee from every care. About the harem cling all the sweetest associations of his life. All his best feelings find exercise in that sacred place. His mother, perhaps, is there, or his sisters. There only he enjoys the prattle of his children. There alone, in all the world, can the tired man and the balm of sympathy. There he has his books and can study in peace if he will. There he enjoys the riches of his splendid flower-garden. In the domain of the women, with hills and vales and moon-touched sea before his eyes, he dreams away his summer evenings under the subtle spell of nature. And here he meets the controlling influences of his life. The women of the harem, mother, sisters and wives, wait upon the man coming wearily home from his struggle with life. They are to him humble servants or merry companions, as his mood is. They please him with his children, or leave him alone with his books, at his behest. Sooner or later, however, they assert their woman's right of talking on serious topics, and then they have him at their mercy. Now these women who make the home of the Turk are rarely his equals in mental acquirements. No question of blood rules the selection of wives among the Turks. A women born in a mud hovel often rules in a pasha's palace. At the very best, Turkish women rarely have any education beyond the primer. They believe in signs and wonders; in the active agency of evil spirits; in the existence of a great dragon who periodically attempts to swallow the moon; in charms and incantations. In short, they are as superstitious as they can be after centuries of hereditary ignorance. But they are positive in opinion, and intolerant of opposition. Moreover, they are above all things else, ardent and bigoted Mohammedans

Such are the intellectual surroundings of the Turk during that part of his life which he loves. And when the women of his house turn the conversation upon public affairs, the poor man is helpless in their hands, because he knows the futility of logic in such discussion. Often a pasha meets at home a petition which he has refused in his office, and yielding to sheer importunity on the part of his women, he rewards the shrewdness of the man who has found means to invoke such aids. Often it has happened that the pasha disappoints an ambassador, and violates his promise to support a new measure, because the women of his household object to the deviation from custom. He must yield to his home circle, or break with them entirely. These women are under no influences by which their opinions may be changed. They live in a world of their own, and are entirely unaware of an existence preferable to their own, and know nothing of that outside world to which they are simply curiosities of antique origin.

This glance at the home life of the Turk and its influence upon him, leaves little to hope from the Turks in the direction of voluntary abandonment of old systems and practices.—*October Harper*.

There has rarely been a Presidential election when the politicians on either side were not kept busy watching their candidate, begging him to write no letters and imploring him to make no speeches. But his party seems to have no fear of James A. Garfield. The most timid politician considers him eminently safe. They never hear of his making a fresh speech without saying, "Good; that will help." He is the phenomenon—a Presidential candidate whose head is so perfectly level that his party is never uneasy about his movements or sayings.

"I didn't know a man could be so much made up of water," said a hot man on the corner yesterday, wringing the sweat from his brow. "Oh, yes," remarked a hotel-keeper who came along, "my expperience is that man is a regular sponge." —*Chicago Journal*.

POLITICS AND INDUSTRY.

Plain Talk With Workingmen.

Every intelligent workingman knows that wages are much better in this country than in Europe. Every one knows that the reason for this is that American labor is protected by a tariff which taxes foreign goods, and keeps foreigners from underselling our own manufacturers. The articles made by the cheap labor of Europe can not come into our markets to compete with our own products without paying a tax at the custom-house.

This is what is called the Protective System. Under it our manufactures have increased to an enormous extent during the last twenty years. Hundreds of thriving manufacturing villages have sprung up, and cities have doubled and quadrupled in size. Hundreds of thousands of industrious men and women are enabled to get employment and earn wages. All over the Northern States are scattered many thousands of happy homes, which could not exist if foreigners were allowed to undersell our manufacturers in our own markets. The maintenance of this Protective System is vital to the interests of American workingmen.

This is so well understood by the men who work in shops, factories, furnaces and mines, that it is not necessary to argue the question. No man wants to work for the wages paid in England, Belgium and Germany. No man can do it in this country and support a family decently.

We are in the midst of a political campaign. Tariffs are made by political parties through their representatives in Congress. Now it is for the interest of every workingman to know how the great political parties of the country stand on the question of keeping up the protective system. Let us inquire first,

WHAT DOES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SAY?

Here is the clause in their platform relating to the tariff: "A tariff for revenue only." That is all the party says. What is a tariff for revenue only? Why, tariff got up with a view of yielding as much money as possible, without any regard to the effect on American industry. The more foreign goods imported the more revenue collected — that is plain. So there must be a low schedule of duties to encourage foreigners to send us their goods and pay the rates at our custom-houses. The more foreign goods imported the fewer American goods will be made and sold—that is plain, too. The fewer goods made in this country, the less demand for labor—another self-evident proposition. The less the demand for labor the lower will wages be, and the harder will it be to get work.

WHAT DOES GEN. HANCOCK SAY ABOUT THE TARIFF?

He doesn't say a word in his letter of acceptance. He never once mentions the subject. Of course, he will carry out the Democratic platform, and help abolish the Protective system. If he did not approve the platform he would have said so in his letter. Let us ask now

WHAT DOES THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SAY?

Here is the declaration of the Republican platform on the subject: We affirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor.

Mark the difference. Not a tariff for revenue only, but a tariff that shall so discriminate as to favor American labor. That's what the present tariff does. It was adopted by the Republicans in Congress, and has been sustained by them for twenty years against the attempts of the Democrats to repeal it.

WHAT DOES GEN. GARFIELD SAY?

He was a workingman himself in his early days. He was a good carpenter and a good wood-chopper, and he once drove horses on the tow-path. He ought to sympathize with laboring men. He does. Read what he says in his letter of acceptance:

"In reference to our custom laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the Treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, and not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation."

This has the right ring. Garfield is a man of the people, and will protect the interests of the people.

WHY DO THE DEMOCRATS WANT TO BREAK DOWN THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM?

Because their party is ruled by the South. The South has no manufactures. It wants to buy its goods in Europe at cheap prices, and import them at low rates of duties. It despises Northern artisans and operatives. It used to call them "Northern Mudsills." It would not care if every furnace, machine-shop and factory in the North were closed.

Vote for Garfield and Protection to American Industry.

A JAPANESE SCHOOL GIRL.—Among the list of passengers who arrived last Tuesday on the China steamer was a young lady by the name of Minci Yabu, who is on her way to a college in the East to perfect herself in English. Miss Yabu belongs to the nobility of Japan. Her father, Sanefusa Yabu, is a high official in a department of the imperial household. She was born in the old capital of Kioto, and, although but sixteen years of age, has some renown in her native country as a poetess. Added to this accomplishment she possesses that of an artist, devoting much of her time to landscape painting. She is already a graduate of the Tokio Girls' Normal (English) School. She left here, in company with her friends, in the eastern-bound train last Friday morning for the East, where she will remain three years. In appearance Miss Yabu is extremely *petite*, being much below the medium, of light complexion, fascinating black eyes, and the bright, cheerful countenance which is generally found in ladies of rank of Japan.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Not many miles from New Bedford a small company of colored brethren decided to "take up a collection." The presiding officer offered to pass the hat himself, and in order to encourage the others he put in a ten-cent piece. After the collection, during which every hand had been in the hat, the president approached the table and turned the hat up side down, and not even his own contribution dropped out. He opened his eyes in astonishment and exclaimed: "Fo' goodness, but I'ze even loss de ten cents I started wid!" The case called for urgent action. The presiding officer demanded the restoration of the ten-cent piece, but nobody came forward. After an impressive pause a brother remarked solemnly: "Dar 'pears to be a great moral lesson roun' heah somewhar."

A Washington gentleman took too much quinine for malaria, and, becoming delirious, wandered to Cincinnati.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

Thursday, September 23, 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year.............................$1 50
One year, payment strictly in advance.......$1.00

☞Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

STATE.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE
HENRY GREEN, of Northampton county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair county.

CONGRESSIONAL.
WILLIAM GODSHALK, Bucks County.

COUNTY.

TREASURER
CHARLES A. CUFFEL, Doylestown.

ASSEMBLY
(First District),
EDWARD DEEMER, Durham Township.
(Second District),
WILLIAM S. MAJOR, Tinicum Township.
(Third District),
WILLIAM B. WORTHINGTON, Buckingham Township.
(Fourth District),
WILLIAM WISE, Falls Township.

CORONER
WILLIAM C. McEUEN, Bristol Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
ISAIAH MICHENER, Buckingham Township

SURVEYOR
CHARLES MYERS, Springfield.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—Wade Hampton, at the meeting in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

A WORD TO BUCKS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Bucks county in former years was a Democratic stronghold. It is so no more. A gradual change has come over the people, and to-day Republicans, upon a full vote have the advantage of their opponents. We want our Republican friends to remember this. The time is rapidly approaching when election day will be here. Five weeks and a few days yet remain for work. In five weeks much can be accomplished If Bucks county is to be swung into line as a solid Republican county, with every candidate upon the ticket triumphantly elected, and with a handsome majority as a prestige for future action, it must be done by hard work from now until election day. After the battle has been fought it will not avail to point out the shortcomings of our troops. The opportunity then has passed away. There should be left no room for anyone to say we might have done better.

We want to do the very best possible in this impending contest. We don't want to postpone our triumph until some other year. We don't want to gain an incomplete victory. We want to rout the enemy, horse, foot and dragoon, now. We can do it. It lays with the Republican voters of the county to say whether it shall be done or not. Upon them depends whether we shall elect our whole ticket or whether they will suffer themselves to be induced to give aid and comfort to the enemy. We should not lose a single man whose name is on the ticket. Every one of them should be elected by a majority which we can loudly huzza over, and there yet remains five weeks and over to work for such a grand result. In that time, with earnest and persistent effort we can effectually cook the Democratic goose in Bucks.

While many Republicans are fully awake, and are actively engaged in contributing their time and influence for the benefit of the party, there may be others who are not yet alive to the importance of the election this year, and who take comparatively little interest in the matter. They may, by earnest persuasion, be induced to go to the polls and cast their votes with the party to which they owe their allegiance, but more, they think, should not be expected of them. We trust that of this latter class there are but few. Whoever they may be, and wherever they are, they should be given a lively sense of the importance that attaches to the result of this election. The issues are vital ones. There is no gainsaying that fact. The prosperity of this country depends upon Republican success this Fall. A large proportion of the business men all over the country recognize this fact, and, because they recognize it, are working earnestly in behalf of Republican success. They do not want to see the Rebel Democracy come into power. They know that if it does the business of the country would become prostrated, values would become unsettled, and a long time would elapse before order would again be brought out of the chaos that would follow. There remains yet fully five weeks to warm up indifferent Republicans to the necessity of becoming active and earnest in their duty to their party.

As far as our candidates for Congress, the Legislature and the county offices are concerned, it can safely be claimed that they are greatly superior to their competitors, and if elected they will be an honor to the party by which they were chosen. There is not a dead weight on the list. There is not a man among them for whom any Republican can consistently refuse to vote. There is, therefore, no excuse for any Republican not voting the whole Republican ticket. There is, on the contrary, sufficient inducement in the calibre of the ticket offered by the party to every Republican voter to not merely content himself with going to the polls and quietly casting his ballot, but, wherever he can, by all honorable means to add recruits to the growing ranks of the Republican party in Bucks.

When the election is over, it will be a result to be proud of to find a working majority strongly in favor of the grand organization which has withstood the bitter slanders and desperate onslaughts of an unscrupulous foe.

To accomplish this glorious end each Republican should go to work with a will and with a determination to add at least one more vote to the Republican phalanx. After the battle, when the ballots are counted and the result is declared, we will then have earned the right to celebrate our victory.

ALL FOUR.

Republicans should keep in view a single act to be performed by the Legislature next winter. That body will select a United States Senator to take the place of Mr. Wallace, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1881. It is of the highest importance that a majority of the Legislature should be Republicans. We do not want six years more of Senator Wallace. We do not want any man chosen whose political views are similar to his. The primary duty of every Republican in this vicinity is to vote for all four of the Assemblymen that have been nominated by the Republican party. This is of the deepest consequence. Let no influence turn you aside from the full performance of this duty. Do not yield to any importuning designed to substitute another name for one of these. Do not be decoyed into a false position through polite words of entreaty. Maintain your ground against all gentlemanly appeals. Don't become a passive victim of bland persuasion. Vote so that your own principles may be represented at Harrisburg and in the United States Senate. Let no personal solicitation or winning request make you three-fourths Republican and one-fourth Democrat, in respect to the legislative ticket. Considerations of a neighborly character should not shape your course. A sentimental feeling of friendship should not have the effect to cripple your principles or alienate your vote. A ballot cast for a Democratic Assemblyman would be that much help toward the election of a Democratic Senator. In view of the great point that is involved, it is far wiser and safer to vote for all four of the candidates on your own side, though every man be a stranger to you, than to give a befriending support to any one in the opposition, even your pleasantest neighbor. That is the course which every sensible Democrat would pursue, and you should be as sensible a Republican.

LAW AND LOYALTY MUST RULE.

The people are resolved that the government of the United States shall not be handed over to the control of the Solid South. Loyalty must be kept at the front. Honor must remain in the foreground. The spirit that conquered the Rebellion must still maintain the ascendancy. The principles that triumphed in the war must still live. We want no change such as the Democratic party would give us through the domination of Rebel Brigadiers. We do not want the great Ship of State sent adrift on the dark sea of doubt and dread. We do not want it manned by a disloyal crew, even if the captain should wear the Union colors. The moral forces that clustered around the Union cause and triumphed over the slaveholders' rebellion must not fall into disrepute before the old enemies of the Republic. The immoral forces of the "Lost Cause" must not be galvanized into fresh life through the agency of the Democratic party. The defiant and ambitious Rebels must not gain their victory at last, by means of the ballot-box, with fraud as their cardinal weapon. The Solid South must be kept in the background. It must not be suffered to take the place at the top, like a victor, and brandish the rod of control. The reins of government must not be placed in the hands that defied that authority by acts of treason. We do not want the Constitution as it was before the war: we want the Constitution as it is, newly dedicated to liberty, and sealing the results of the war. We do not want the Union as it was; we want the Union as it is, firmly planted on the enduring rock of freedom, with slavery forever extinguished. The principles for which the Union soldier fought will not achieve their final victory until the slaveholder is completely crushed and the Solid South bows to the supremacy of law and loyalty.

A RIDICULOUS POSITION.

The absurdity of the position in which General Hancock is placed is well calculated to excite ridicule. Think of a Union General who fought against the Rebels of the South, depending for support chiefly on those very Rebels, who proudly boast that their States are solidly in his favor. Remember, too, that the Northern wing of the Democratic party, or all of it that was not in arms against the government, openly declared his work as a Union soldier to be a failure up to the last moment of the bloody strife. It is partly owing to these two significant circumstances that General Hancock fails to create as much enthusiasm among the masses as was anticipated at the time of his hasty nomination.

—It was a downright cruel shame for Senator Wallace to neglect his constituency in Bucks county for a champagne supper in Philadelphia. Some of those highly-enthused Democrats who rode twenty miles to get a glimpse of the Senator and hear him explain the Democratic position on the tariff question will, when they learn the true cause of his absence, feel like giving the noble Senator the cold shoulder when opportunity offers.

—General Hancock's views upon the tariff question fully accord with those expressed by Senator Wallace in his speech here last Friday evening.

—Leading tobacco buyers say that Bucks county will produce 10,000 cases, and Chester county 15,000 this season.

REASONS WHY.

"Why should I vote the Republican ticket?" asks the young man who has just reached his majority, and is desirous of making a conscientious choice between the two parties which solicit his ballot. Here are a few reasons why

Because the Republican party is the only party which has no cause to be ashamed of its past record.

Because it began its existence by resisting the extension of the curse of human slavery to the free Territories of the West.

Because it fought a four years' war to save the Union from being broken into fragments, and conquered the most formidable rebellion known to history.

Because it emancipated four millions of slaves, and gave them the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" which the Declaration of Independence pronounced to be the inalienable right of all mankind.

Because by an amendment to the Constitution it forbade the States to deprive any citizen of the ballot on account of the color of his skin, thus making suffrage national and impartial.

Because, in a struggle of ten years' duration, it steadfastly and successfully defended the national honor against the assaults of repudiators, and put the credit of the United States on a par with that of the other great civilized nations of the world.

Because it made good the Nation's promise to the holders of its greenback notes that they should be redeemed in coin, bringing the whole volume of the paper currency up to par with gold by the passage of the resumption act, in spite of the persistent hostility of the Democrats.

Because it provided the country with the safest and best banking system known to the world, and rescued it from the evils of the former irresponsible State banking system.

Because it has always honored labor and has recognized its right to comfort and education, by a tariff which protects the American workingman against the competition of the pauperized laborers of Europe.

Because it believes in the education of the masses, and has given free schools to fourteen States of the Union which had no system for general, impartial education until after the reconstruction which followed the war.

Because it has warmly maintained the results of the war, and constantly asserted and defended the great principles of nationality, liberty, and equality.

Because it stands to-day for a pure ballot uncontrolled by intimidation and undefiled by fraud, and for government by the freely expressed will of the majority.

Because it is the party of ideas, principles, and progress, and embraces in its ranks a large majority of the men of intelligence, culture, enterprise, and high character in every Northern community.

Because the party which saved the Republic from disruption, and made it free, strong, honest, and honored of all nations, can best be trusted to manage its Government and mould its destinies.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The young man can profitably ask himself why he should not vote the Democratic ticket.

1st. Because for the last 25 years, it has opposed every political measure that has since proved to be of the greatest value to our people.

2d. Because the most causeless rebellion known to history was started by that party, and during its continuance was sympathized by that party, and since its suppression, those who were engaged in it actively, have in their policy, received the moral support of that party in order to regain their lost power in the general government.

3d. Because claiming to be the champion and friend of the working man, it has by its every legislative act, thrown its support in favor of free trade, thereby giving to the labor of Europe the advantages that should be retained here for our own people.

4th. Because they oppose universal or general education, knowing that an intelligent, educated vote will not be cast for their party, and by keeping the masses in ignorance, that they are more easily moulded and retained for their purposes.

5th. They are not a party of ideas or convictions, but embrace every creed or ism of opposition as they come to prominence, in order to ride with power, and are now willing to assume control of this government through the agency of the Solid South, honoring and lovingly embracing the very same views to-day, that they held before and during the war—they have only laid aside their military opposition.

6th. They deny the right of the government to protect the citizen in his right to an honest ballot and a fair count through this entire land, but at the same time, impudently insist that the votes deposited in twelve or fourteen of the states, under the guardianship of the shot gun and absolute terrorism, shall *be counted for their party*. Young man, you cannot afford to be in such company. Look for a better and purer element of society to cast your vote with.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

The *Penn Monthly*, a very able magazine and entirely independent in its political views, thus very effectively presents the issues of the two parties·

"The Republicans stand by the policy which has created our great manufactures, has advanced the wealth of the nation at a rate without parallel, and has given us a foremost place in the world's industries. The Democrats declare for a tariff for revenue only, without even indulging in the common hypocrisy of an 'incidental protection,' or professing to seek this change in order to open foreign markets to our manufacturers. The issues are made as distinctly as words can make them; and should General Hancock be elected along with a Democratic Congress, then the last obstacle to the overthrow of our manufacturing system will be removed, and we shall have the experiences of 1816–19, 1837–40 and 1857–60 renewed once more. Three times this Democratic party has torn away the scaffolding from the unfinished edifice of our national industries. Three times they have exposed it to such injuries that its reconstruction had to begin almost from the foundations. And if the people of the United States permit such ruin for a fourth time, it will be because they are incapable of learning anything from their own history. Our respect for the national intelligence forbids such a supposition."

—The five hundredth anniversary of the translation of the English Bible by John Wycliffe was celebrated by the Bible Societies of New Jersey, at a convention held by them at Trenton, on September 21 and 22.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats are offering colored men $2.50 each to march in their procession in New York to-night.

The Greenbackers of Indianapolis had a meeting to celebrate the early Maine news, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says "They acted the hog by not giving the Democrats the least credit."

This is the way a Trenton workman puts it· "Four years ago I voted for Tilden because I wanted the South to govern itself. Now I shall vote for Garfield because I don't want the South to govern us."

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, says there is no defection of Germans in his State, and that the Republicans will certainly carry twelve Congressional districts and probably thirteen. The Republican prospect in Indiana, he adds, is very encouraging.

Divided between the three parties and given in round numbers, the vote in Maine is as follows Republican, 73,000, Greenback, 50,000; Democratic, 22,000. That shows whose victory it is, by putting the Democratic party in its actual position as the tail of the Greenback kite.

The belief is general by the best political experts, that Florida will cast her vote for Garfield and and Arthur, if there can be fair voting and fair counting. The large influx of intelligent Northern settlers has greatly helped to disseminate the grand principles of the Republican party, which the natives knew but little about.

In various parts of Indiana, and particularly in the southern counties, where many colored families reside, men are going about circulating threatening and alarming stories calculated to intimidate quiet people, while others are riding about the country at night posting handbills of warning upon the doors of such timid people as they believe will be affected by this species of kukluxism.

The attempted fusion of the Indiana Greenbackers and Democrats is at an end. The plan now is to have the solid National vote polled, the Democrats believing that it is to their interest to have this done. General Plaisted, of Maine, is to go to Indiana in a week or two, so it is announced, and as many National speakers as can be induced by love or money to come into the State, will be imported. They will talk to Greenbackers and tell them their only hope for ultimate success is to stick together.

Detroit *Post and Tribune:* People who talk about the Republican party desiring to "persecute the South," are ignorant of that party, its members, and its history. No party ever exercised its punative powers with so much tenderness to rebels; no party ever treated rebels so generously, no party ever treated its captives with the same degree of humanity. It is to this party the ex-rebels of the South owe their political rights and existence. If that party had been animated by a desire to persecute there would be no "Solid South," except as a threat against the nation.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, the gallant cavalry officer in the war for the Union, was nominated for Congress on Thursday last in the Fourth District of New Jersey, at Phillipsburg, by acclamation. It was the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever held in that Congressional district. Leading men from distant parts of the State were present and made speeches. This district is now represented by a Democrat, and formerly gave a majority for that party of from 5,000 to 6,000, but latterly a great change has come over the people, and the Republicans entertain strong hopes of being able to elect the gallant Kilpatrick.

The returns from the Maine State election, so far as received, show a plurality of 174 for the Greenback candidate. The Fourth district is carried by Ladd by a greatly diminished majority. The Greenbackers of the State held their Electoral Convention Tuesday and after much wrangling, a recommendation for the selection of four Weaver and three Hancock candidates for electors was carried amid great excitement. Congressman Murch, who had opposed fusion on the electoral ticket, gave in his adhesion to the decision of the majority in a brief speech, but Solon Chase and his followers held a meeting at another hall and nominated an electoral ticket of Weaver men.

Senator Wallace said in a speech in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, and if he had not snubbed the Bristol Democracy would most probably have said the same thing here "No Northern Senator or Representative would dare to vote, nor has any one ever yet voted in favor of the payment of pensions to Southerners engaged in the rebellion." In the Senate, on February 28, 1879, the Arrears of Pensions bill being under consideration, an amendment was offered that no ex-rebel soldier "shall be entitled to receive any pension under this act." The vote on this amendment was 24 in the affirmative, all Republicans; 26 in the negative, all Democrats except 2. Of the 24 Democrats, 7 were from the North, and one of them was Senator Wallace. On the same day it was moved also that Jeff Davis be excluded from receiving a pension under the act. On this motion 23 Republicans voted in the affirmative and 20 Democrats in the negative. Mr. Wallace "dodged," but there were 5 Northern Democrats who voted in favor of including Davis. Perhaps Mr. Wallace was "perplexed" or mistaken, or he may claim that the record is a forgery. There surely is some excuse to be furnished for the discrepancy in statement between the honorable Senator and the accepted version of the facts. Let us hear from Wallace.

—The Solebury Farmers' Club has been well repaid for its fine exhibit at the State Fair, having realized altogether about $325 in premiums.

—The Hulmeville Creamery Company are removing their machinery into the new building, just completed, and will be in operation this week.

"The Rivals" at the Arch.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the world-renowned actor, is playing a brief engagement at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as *Bob Acres* in Sheridan's "The Rivals," with Mrs. John Drew as *Mrs. Malaprop*. The entire Philadelphia press unite in warm commendations of the performance. From the *Evening News* of the 14th inst. we select the following·

"Comedy is the laugh of nature, and that it has the liveliest attraction for a progressive and desperately-in-earnest people was evinced by the large audience which witnessed Mr. Joseph Jefferson's first performance of "The Rivals" at the Arch Street Theatre last night. It seems that the forces of life, strained in the fierce struggle for existence, would fain lie down in those little blank spaces between supper and sleep, and bask in the sunshine merriment. Like our houses, we have glass windows in ourselves, and we love to throw open our shutters when opportunity offers and let in a flood of light to show us that our soul-furniture is not as dingy and moldy as we feared, and that its very dust particles can be seen to dance in the focal rays of comedy. But it is not only an innate love of humor that fills the theatre with intelligent and refined people. There is a fascination for the audience other than the stream of delicious fun emanating from *Bob Acres*. As Mr. Jefferson sees more in *Bob* than the coward and the fop, the charmed spectators see more in him than the mere comedian. He holds his audience by a double bridle. They see in his creation art and nature at the same time that they are convulsed with the ludicrousness of the conception. He reveals the essence of pure enjoyment, elevates comedy, and reconciles humanity with itself. He takes the hinted but partially-hidden *Bob*—Sheridan's century old dream—and gives it form, color and life. The critic has no place in the presence of Mr. Jefferson's *Bob Acres*, for *Bob* simply annihilates that feeble genius or sends him out of his comparative mood into solitude, to return after awhile with the lesson learned that there is a *Bob Acres* different from the fragmentary *Bobs* of most other actors. It teaches him the value of idealization, it tells him that however bits of nature imitated may impress one favorably for a time, that that of itself is not acting, but only the building-stones—logs, bricks and mortar—of the true actor, who is an artist, and not a photographer. It tells him, also, that genius is not a parrot, but a creator, that it is transcendental, not imitative. It tells him that high art preserves its parallel line with that of nature, but that it rises high because nature, being a process, is necessarily incomplete. Mr. Jefferson is not only an artist in the highest sense of the word, but he is such a lover of perfection in itself that he has surrounded himself by the most meritorious help he could have procured. Mrs. John Drew, heading the list, was received with a storm of applause that would have bewildered any one not thoroughly identified with *Mrs. Malaprop*. As every one knows, she could not help but make a star of the old lady. Mr. Frederick Robinson's *Sir Anthony* and Mr. Maurice Barrymore's *Captain Absolute* were both ideal structures—studies of the English character, while Mr. Charles Waverly as *Sir Lucius* brought out the typical Irish gentleman. To say that the entire cast was worthy of Mr. Jefferson, and he of it, is to pay the highest form of compliment to both. A more delighted audience was never seen than that of last night, and the week promises to be one of pleasure and profit."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SURE CURE!

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,

And all those Numerous Troubles of the Stomach and Bowels

SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON,
No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

Perry Davis' VEGETABLE Pain Killer

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered

AN UNFAILING CURE

For All Summer Complaints,

and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosing each bottle.

In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; but with a safe remedy at hand for immediate use, there is seldom danger of the fatal result which so often follows a few days' neglect.

The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and sometimes costs a life.

A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.

It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.

It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

MESSRS PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Gents:—Although a stranger to you, I am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain Killer I formed its acquaintance in 1847, and I am on most intimate terms with it still my experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain Killer for the quick and sure cure of Summer Complaints I have used it constantly, and found it a speedy cure in every case. Yours truly
T. J. GARDINER, M D

MESSRS PERRY DAVIS & SON
Gentlemen—The arrival of the last box of Pain Killer was most providential I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after We resorted at once to the Pain Killer, using as directed A list was kept of all who took it, and eight out of every ten recovered. It has, too, been very useful in various other diseases, and has proved an incalculable blessing to multitudes of poor people throughout all this region.
Believe me dear sirs gratefully yours,
J. M. JOHNSON, *Missionary at Swatow, China.*

I have long used the medicine known as PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER in my family and would not on any account be without it When Cholera was last epidemic here, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, and although myself and several members of my family were attacked severely, I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much If I were attacked by the Cholera to-day Pain Killer would be the only remedy I should use I have thoroughly tested it, and know it can be relied on.
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No family can afford to be without it, and its price brings it within the reach of all
The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising.
Try it and you will never do without it.
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You can obtain it at any drug store, or from
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

Stove and Tinware Store;

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Ordinance

TO CURB AND PAVE THE FOOTWAYS, GUTTERS AND CARTWAYS UPON BOTH SIDES OF SWAIN STREET, FROM OTTER TO MIFFLIN STREET, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this ordinance the footways upon both sides of Swain street from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be curbed with stone of not less than sixteen inches in depth, which said curbstone shall be set in a line eleven feet from the line on both sides of said street Provided, always, that in setting said curb, due regard to uniformity shall be observed, and unnecessary ascents and descents avoided.

SECTION 2.—That the footways on both sides of said Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with brick or flagstone, from the line on both sides of said street to within three feet of the outside of the curbstone. Provided, that any passage, alley or cartway upon either side of said Swain street from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with flagstone

SECTION 3.—That the gutters outside or in front of the curb upon both sides of Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with brick or cobble-stones, in width not less than eighteen inches

SECTION 4.—That within three months after the passage of this ordinance, the owner or owners of lots fronting on both sides of Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, and herein ordered to be curbed and paved, shall at their expense curb and pave, or cause to be curbed and paved according to the provisions of the First, Second and Third sections of this ordinance, the footways, gutters and cartways in front of, around or upon their respective lots and in case any of the owner or owners aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to curb and pave the same in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, for the space of three months from and after the passage hereof, that then, and in such case the said Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol will at once proceed to curb and pave the same, and collect the cost thereof according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this Thirteenth day of September, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty
A. L. GARWOOD, BURGESS.
Attest J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk

Bristol Green House.

WE have doubled our capacity for pot plants and cut flowers Our stock now exceeds anything we have had heretofore, both in quantity and variety. For fall and winter culture we offer ASTERS, BOUVARDIOS, BEGONIAS, CARNATION PINKS, CYCLAMEN, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANIUMS, HELITROPES, HYACINTHS, LILLIES, PRIMROSES & TULIPS. Several varieties of STRAWBERRY, including the unrivalled Sharpless variety, and evergreens We offer all of the above as cheap and good as can be had elsewhere Cut flowers on hand always All kinds of floral designs made at short notice.

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POND STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1880,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

ON the premises, adjoining the COLD SPRING FARM, on the Bristol Turnpike, 2 miles above Bristol borough, the following personal property, belonging to Mrs M J Francis

Two nice Cows, both milking, one a full blood Alderney, the other an Ayrshire, 1 Lawn Mower, lot of Garden Tools, etc Also Household Goods in their variety Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chamber-sets, Mattresses, Matting, Carpets, Plated Tea-sets, China and Glass Ware, Mantle Ornaments, Window Shades, Rosewood Extension Table, ½ dozen Walnut Chairs, Hat rack, Rosewood Sideboard, marble top, gilt framed Mirror, 4 Parlor Stoves, and numerous other useful things that will be looked up by day of sale and sold to the highest bidder, as I have no further use for them Terms cash
JESSE G. WEBSTER, Auctioneer

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We can give you insurance in good reliable home mutual companies at a comparatively low cost. The HOME COMPANIES should be supported **Take your choice.** We are agents for
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Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

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Invite the attention of the public the country over, to their greatly increased facilities for the distribution among consumers of

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Our newly enlarged store buildings, unsurpassed in this country, are filled with a stock aggregating about

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

In Dry Goods alone, which stock rapidly passing out and constantly renewed, is ever fresh and new. To particularize so enormous a stock is manifestly impossible as each department (of which there are Thirty-two) contains a vast variety of its specialty

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, MADE-UP-GARMENTS OF EVERY KIND, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CALICOES, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LINENS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS AND FLANNELS are included and are displayed in assortment indiscribable. The wants of every consumer can be speedily met at prices guaranteed to be as low as equally reliable goods can be found anywhere.

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Those who cannot visit us in person should avail themselves of the advantages offered by our thoroughly systemized

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NO. 66 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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GREEN'S OLD RELIABLE CARPET STORE,
No. 323 North Second Street Philadelphia.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, STAIR RODS, MATS, RUGS, &c.
All the new Spring Styles The best quality and the lowest prices. All goods warranted.
PAYNE G. GREEN

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Formerly at NO 18 MILL STREET has removed to RADCLIFFE, opposite Post office, where we are prepared to do all kinds of TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, or ZINC work to order STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES in stock, or furnished at short notice. Roofing and Spouting done at the lowest possible price for cash
A full assortment of Custom Made Tin Ware constantly on hand Agents for the IRON CLAD MILK CANS Also, a prime article of Milk Cans of our own make
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save by it.
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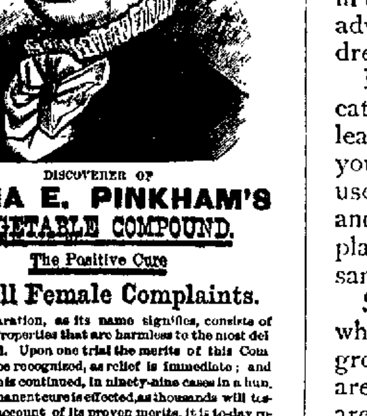
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
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This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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HOW TO GET almost Everything.

Do you know how to get in the easiest way and to best advantage what you want for dress and house-furnishing? First, how: Write for a catalogue; see what you can learn from it about the things you want. If samples can be useful to you, ask for them and state your wants so plainly that exactly the right samples can be sent.

Second, where: The place where goods are kept in the greatest variety; where they are sold for what they really are in respect to quality; where prices are lowest; where most care is taken to serve customers acceptably; and where you have the right to return whatever is not satisfactory.

There—no matter where you are—if you make your wants known and avail yourself of your privileges, you will get the best things in the best way, promptly and without trouble or risk; sometimes by mail, sometimes by express, almost always at less cost for carriage than the money you save in the price.

John Wanamaker,
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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

Thursday, September 23, 1880.

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FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

STATE.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY GREEN, of Northampton county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair county.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WILLIAM GODSHALK, Bucks County.

COUNTY.

TREASURER:
CHARLES A. CUFFEL, Doylestown.

ASSEMBLY:
(First District),
EDWARD DEEMER, Durham Township.
(Second District),
WILLIAM S. MAJOR, Tinicum Township.
(Third District),
WILLIAM B. WORTHINGTON, Buckingham Township.
(Fourth District),
WILLIAM WISE, Falls Township.

CORONER:
WILLIAM C. MCEUEN, Bristol Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
ISAIAH MICHENER, Buckingham Township

SURVEYOR:
CHARLES MYERS, Springfield.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

A WORD TO BUCKS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Bucks county in former years was a Democratic stronghold. It is so no more. A gradual change has come over the people, and to-day Republicans, upon a full vote have the advantage of their opponents. We want our Republican friends to remember this. The time is rapidly approaching when election day will be here. Five weeks and a few days yet remain for work. In five weeks much can be accomplished. If Bucks county is to be swung into line as a solid Republican county, with every candidate upon the ticket triumphantly elected, and with a handsome majority as a prestige for future action, it must be done by hard work from now until election day. After the battle has been fought it will not avail to point out the shortcomings of our troops. The opportunity then has passed away. There should be left no room for anyone to say we might have done better.

We want to do the very best possible in this impending contest. We don't want to postpone our triumph until some other year. We don't want to gain an incomplete victory. We want to rout the enemy, horse, foot and dragoon, now. We can do it. It lays with the Republican voters of the county to say whether it shall be done or not. Upon them depends whether we shall elect our whole ticket or whether they will suffer themselves to be induced to give aid and comfort to the enemy. We should not lose a single man whose name is on the ticket. Every one of them should be elected by a majority which we can loudly huzza over, and there yet remains five weeks and over to work for such a grand result. In that time, with earnest and persistent effort we can effectually cook the Democratic goose in Bucks.

While many Republicans are fully awake, and are actively engaged in contributing their time and influence for the benefit of the party, there may be others who are not yet alive to the importance of the election this year, and who take comparatively little interest in the matter. They may, by earnest persuasion, be induced to go to the polls and cast their votes with the party to which they owe their allegiance, but more, they think, should not be expected of them. We trust that of this latter class there are but few. Whoever they may be, and wherever they are, they should be given a lively sense of the importance that attaches to the result of this election. The issues are vital ones. There is no gainsaying that fact. The prosperity of this country depends upon Republican success this Fall. A large proportion of the business men all over the country recognize this fact, and, because they recognize it, are working earnestly in behalf of Republican success. They do not want to see the Rebel Democracy come into power. They know that if it does the business of the country would become prostrated, values would become unsettled, and a long time would elapse before order would again be brought out of the chaos that would follow. There remains yet fully five weeks to warm up indifferent Republicans to the necessity of becoming active and earnest in their duty to their party.

As far as our candidates for Congress, the Legislature and the county offices are concerned, it can safely be claimed that they are greatly superior to their competitors, and if elected they will be an honor to the party by which they were chosen. There is not a dead weight on the list. There is not a man among them for whom any Republican can consistently refuse to vote. There is, therefore, no excuse for any Republican not voting the whole Republican ticket. There is, on the contrary, sufficient inducement in the calibre of the ticket offered by the party to every Republican voter to not merely content himself with going to the polls and quietly casting his ballot, but, wherever he can, by all honorable means to add recruits to the growing ranks of the Republican party in Bucks.

When the election is over, it will be a result to be proud of to find a working majority strongly in favor of the grand organization which has withstood the bitter slanders and desperate onslaughts of an unscrupulous foe.

To accomplish this glorious end each Republican should go to work with a will and with a determination to add at least one more vote to the Republican phalanx. After the battle, when the ballots are counted and the result is declared, we will then have earned the right to celebrate our victory.

ALL FOUR.

Republicans should keep in view a single act to be performed by the Legislature next winter. That body will select a United States Senator to take the place of Mr. Wallace, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1881. It is of the highest importance that a majority of the Legislature should be Republicans. We do not want six years more of Senator Wallace. We do not want any man chosen whose political views are similar to his. The primary duty of every Republican in this vicinity is to vote for all four of the Assemblymen that have been nominated by the Republican party. This is of the deepest consequence. Let no influence turn you aside from the full performance of this duty. Do not yield to any importuning designed to substitute another name for one of these. Do not be decoyed into a false position through polite words of entreaty. Maintain your ground against all gentlemanly appeals. Don't become a passive victim of bland persuasion. Vote so that your own principles may be represented at Harrisburg and in the United States Senate. Let no personal solicitation or winning request make you three-fourths Republican and one-fourth Democrat, in respect to the legislative ticket. Considerations of a neighborly character should not shape your course. A sentimental feeling of friendship should not have the effect to cripple your principles or alienate your vote. A ballot cast for a Democratic Assemblyman would be that much help toward the election of a Democratic Senator. In view of the great point that is involved, it is far wiser and safer to vote for all four of the candidates on your own side, though every man be a stranger to you, than to give a befriending support to any one in the opposition, even your pleasantest neighbor. That is the course which every sensible Democrat would pursue, and you should be as sensible a Republican.

LAW AND LOYALTY MUST RULE.

The people are resolved that the government of the United States shall not be handed over to the control of the Solid South. Loyalty must be kept at the front. Honor must remain in the foreground. The spirit that conquered the Rebellion must still maintain the ascendancy. The principles that triumphed in the war must still live. We want no change such as the Democratic party would give us through the domination of Rebel Brigadiers. We do not want the great Ship of State sent adrift on the dark sea of doubt and dread. We do not want it manned by a disloyal crew, even if the captain should wear the Union colors. The moral forces that clustered around the Union cause and triumphed over the slaveholders' rebellion must not fall into disrepute before the old enemies of the Republic. The immoral forces of the "Lost Cause" must not be galvanized into fresh life through the agency of the Democratic party. The defiant and ambitious Rebels must not gain their victory at last, by means of the ballot-box, with fraud as their cardinal weapon. The Solid South must be kept in the background. It must not be suffered to take the place at the top, like a victor, and brandish the rod of control. The reins of government must not be placed in the hands that defied that authority by acts of treason. We do not want the Constitution as it was before the war; we want the Constitution as it is, newly dedicated to liberty, and sealing the results of the war. We do not want the Union as it was; we want the Union as it is, firmly planted on the enduring rock of freedom, with slavery forever extinguished. The principles for which the Union soldier fought will not achieve their final victory until the slaveholder is completely crushed and the Solid South bows to the supremacy of law and loyalty.

A RIDICULOUS POSITION.

The absurdity of the position in which General Hancock is placed is well calculated to excite ridicule. Think of a Union General who fought against the Rebels of the South, depending for support chiefly on those very Rebels, who proudly boast that their States are solidly in his favor. Remember, too, that the Northern wing of the Democratic party, or all of it that was not in arms against the government, openly declared his work as a Union soldier to be a failure up to the last moment of the bloody strife. It is partly owing to these two significant circumstances that General Hancock fails to create as much enthusiasm among the masses as was anticipated at the time of his hasty nomination.

—It was a downright cruel shame for Senator Wallace to neglect his constituency in Bucks county for a champagne supper in Philadelphia. Some of those highly-enthused Democrats who rode twenty miles to get a glimpse of the Senator and hear him explain the Democratic position on the tariff question will, when they learn the true cause of his absence, feel like giving the noble Senator the cold shoulder when opportunity offers.

—General Hancock's views upon the tariff question fully accord with those expressed by Senator Wallace in his speech here last Friday evening.

—Leading tobacco buyers say that Bucks county will produce 10,000 cases, and Chester county 15,000 this season.

REASONS WHY.

"Why should I vote the Republican ticket?" asks the young man who has just reached his majority, and is desirous of making a conscientious choice between the two parties which solicit his ballot. Here are a few reasons why:

Because the Republican party is the only party which has no cause to be ashamed of its past record.

Because it began its existence by resisting the extension of the curse of human slavery to the free Territories of the West.

Because it fought a four years' war to save the Union from being broken into fragments, and conquered the most formidable rebellion known to history.

Because it emancipated four millions of slaves, and gave them the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" which the Declaration of Independence pronounced to be the inalienable right of all mankind.

Because by an amendment to the Constitution it forbade the States to deprive any citizen of the ballot on account of the color of his skin, thus making suffrage national and impartial.

Because, in a struggle of ten years' duration, it steadfastly and successfully defended the national honor against the assaults of repudiators, and put the credit of the United States on a par with that of the other great civilized nations of the world.

Because it made good the Nation's promise to the holders of its greenback notes that they should be redeemed in coin, bringing the whole volume of the paper currency up to par with gold by the passage of the resumption act, in spite of the persistent hostility of the Democrats.

Because it provided the country with the safest and best banking system known to the world, and rescued it from the evils of the former irresponsible State banking system.

Because it has always honored labor and has recognized its right to comfort and education, by a tariff which protects the American workingman against the competition of the pauperized laborers of Europe.

Because it believes in the education of the masses, and has given free schools to fourteen States of the Union which had no system for general, impartial education until after the reconstruction which followed the war.

Because it has warmly maintained the results of the war, and constantly asserted and defended the great principles of nationality, liberty, and equality.

Because it stands to-day for a pure ballot uncontrolled by intimidation and undefiled by fraud, and for government by the freely expressed will of the majority.

Because it is the party of ideas, principles, and progress, and embraces in its ranks a large majority of the men of intelligence, culture, enterprise, and high character in every Northern community.

Because the party which saved the Republic from disruption, and made it free, strong, honest, and honored of all nations, can best be trusted to manage its Government and mould its destinies.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The young man can profitably ask himself why he should not vote the Democratic ticket.

1st. Because for the last 25 years, it has opposed every political measure that has since proved to be of the greatest value to our people.

2d. Because the most causeless rebellion known to history was started by that party, and during its continuance was sympathized by that party, and since its suppression, those who were engaged in it actively, have in their policy, received the moral support of that party in order to regain their lost power in the general government.

3d. Because claiming to be the champion and friend of the working man, it has by its every legislative act, thrown its support in favor of free trade, thereby giving to the labor of Europe the advantages that should be retained here for our own people.

4th. Because they oppose universal or general education, knowing that an intelligent, educated vote will not be cast for their party, and by keeping the masses in ignorance, that they are more easily moulded and retained for their purposes.

5th. They are not a party of ideas or convictions, but embrace every creed or ism of opposition as they come to prominence, in order to ride with power, and are now willing to assume control of this government through the agency of the Solid South, honoring and lovingly embracing the very same views to-day, that they held before and during the war—they have only laid aside their military opposition.

6th. They deny the right of the government to protect the citizen in his right to an honest ballot and a fair count through this entire land, but at the same time, impudently insist that the votes deposited in twelve or fourteen of the states, under the guardianship of the shot gun and absolute terrorism, shall *be counted for their party.* Young man, you cannot afford to be in such company. Look for a better and purer element of society to cast your vote with.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

The *Penn Monthly*, a very able magazine and entirely independent in its political views, thus very effectively presents the issues of the two parties:

"The Republicans stand by the policy which has created our great manufactures, has advanced the wealth of the nation at a rate without parallel, and has given us a foremost place in the world's industries. The Democrats declare for a tariff for revenue only, without even indulging in the common hypocrisy of an 'incidental protection,' or professing to seek this change in order to open foreign markets to our manufacturers. The issues are made as distinctly as words can make them; and should General Hancock be elected along with a Democratic Congress, then the last obstacle to the overthrow of our manufacturing system will be removed, and we shall have the experiences of 1816–19, 1837–40 and 1857–60 renewed once more. Three times this Democratic party has torn away the scaffolding from the unfinished edifice of our national industries. Three times they have exposed it to such injuries that its reconstruction had to begin almost from the foundations. And if the people of the United States permit such ruin for a fourth time, it will be because they are incapable of learning anything from their own history. Our respect for the national intelligence forbids such a supposition."

—The five hundredth anniversary of the translation of the English Bible by John Wycliffe was celebrated by the Bible Societies of New Jersey, at a convention held by them at Trenton, on September 21 and 22.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats are offering colored men $2.50 each to march in their procession in New York to-night.

The Greenbackers of Indianapolis had a meeting to celebrate the early Maine news, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "They acted the hog by not giving the Democrats the least credit."

This is the way a Trenton workman puts it: "Four years ago I voted for Tilden because I wanted the South to govern itself. Now I shall vote for Garfield because I don't want the South to govern us."

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, says there is no defection of Germans in his State, and that the Republicans will certainly carry twelve Congressional districts and probably thirteen. The Republican prospect in Indiana, he adds, is very encouraging.

Divided between the three parties and given in round numbers, the vote in Maine is as follows: Republican, 73,000; Greenback, 50,000; Democratic, 22,000. That shows whose victory it is, by putting the Democratic party in its actual position as the tail of the Greenback kite.

The belief is general by the best political experts, that Florida will cast her vote for Garfield and and Arthur, if there can be fair voting and fair counting. The large influx of intelligent Northern settlers has greatly helped to disseminate the grand principles of the Republican party, which the natives knew but little about.

In various parts of Indiana, and particularly in the southern counties, where many colored families reside, men are going about circulating threatening and alarming stories calculated to intimidate quiet people, while others are riding about the country at night posting handbills of warning upon the doors of such timid people as they believe will be affected by this species of kukluxism.

The attempted fusion of the Indiana Greenbackers and Democrats is at an end. The plan now is to have the solid National vote polled, the Democrats believing that it is to their interest to have this done. General Plaisted, of Maine, is to go to Indiana in a week or two, so it is announced, and as many National speakers as can be induced by love or money to come into the State, will be imported. They will talk to Greenbackers and tell them their only hope for ultimate success is to stick together.

Detroit *Post and Tribune:* People who talk about the Republican party desiring to "persecute the South," are ignorant of that party, its members, and its history. No party ever exercised its punative powers with so much tenderness to rebels; no party ever treated rebels so generously; no party ever treated its captives with the same degree of humanity. It is to this party the ex-rebels of the South owe their political rights and existence. If that party had been animated by a desire to persecute there would be no "Solid South," except as a threat against the nation.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, the gallant cavalry officer in the war for the Union, was nominated for Congress on Thursday last in the Fourth District of New Jersey, at Phillipsburg, by acclamation. It was the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever held in that Congressional district. Leading men from distant parts of the State were present and made speeches. This district is now represented by a Democrat, and formerly gave a majority for that party of from 5,000 to 6,000; but latterly a great change has come over the people, and the Republicans entertain strong hopes of being able to elect the gallant Kilpatrick.

The returns from the Maine State election, so far as received, show a plurality of 174 for the Greenback candidate. The Fourth district is carried by Ladd by a greatly diminished majority. The Greenbackers of the State held their Electoral Convention Tuesday and after much wrangling, a recommendation for the selection of four Weaver and three Hancock candidates for electors was carried amid great excitement. Congressman Murch, who had opposed fusion on the electoral ticket, gave in his adhesion to the decision of the majority in a brief speech, but Solon Chase and his followers held a meeting at another hall and nominated an electoral ticket of Weaver men.

Senator Wallace said in a speech in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, and if he had not snubbed the Bristol Democracy would most probably have said the same thing here: "No Northern Senator or Representative would dare to vote, nor has any one ever yet voted in favor of the payment of pensions to Southerners engaged in the rebellion." In the Senate, on February 28, 1879, the Arrears of Pensions bill being under consideration, an amendment was offered that no ex-rebel soldier "shall be entitled to receive any pension under this act." The vote on this amendment was 24 in the affirmative, all Republicans; 26 in the negative, all Democrats except 2. Of the 24 Democrats, 7 were from the North, and one of them was Senator Wallace. On the same day it was moved also that Jeff Davis be excluded from receiving a pension under the act. On this motion 23 Republicans voted in the affirmative and 20 Democrats in the negative. Mr. Wallace "dodged," but there were 5 Northern Democrats who voted in favor of including Davis. Perhaps Mr. Wallace was "perplexed" or mistaken, or he may claim that the record is a forgery. There surely is some excuse to be furnished for the discrepancy in statement between the honorable Senator and the accepted version of the facts. Let us hear from Wallace.

—The Solebury Farmers' Club has been well repaid for its fine exhibit at the State Fair, having realized altogether about $325 in premiums.

—The Hulmeville Creamery Company are removing their machinery into the new building, just completed, and will be in operation this week.

"The Rivals" at the Arch.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the world-renowned actor, is playing a brief engagement at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as *Bob Acres* in Sheridan's "The Rivals," with Mrs. John Drew as *Mrs. Malaprop.* The entire Philadelphia press unite in warm commendations of the performance. From the *Evening News* of the 14th inst. we select the following:

"Comedy is the laugh of nature, and that it has the liveliest attraction for a progressive and desperately-in-earnest people was evinced by the large audience which witnessed Mr. Joseph Jefferson's first performance of "The Rivals" at the Arch Street Theatre last night. It seems that the forces of life, strained in the fierce struggle for existence, would fain lie down in those little blank spaces between supper and sleep, and bask in the sunshine merriment. Like our houses, we have glass windows in ourselves, and we love to throw open our shutters when opportunity offers and let in a flood of light to show us that our soul-furniture is not as dingy and moldy as we feared, and that its very dust particles can be seen to dance in the focal rays of comedy. But it is not only an innate love of humor that fills the theatre with intelligent and refined people. There is a fascination for the audience other than the stream of delicious fun emanating from *Bob Acres.* As Mr. Jefferson sees more in *Bob* than the coward and the fop, the charmed spectators see more in him than the mere comedian. He holds his audience by a double bridle. They see in his creation art and nature at the same time that they are convulsed with the ludicrousness of the conception. He reveals the essence of pure enjoyment, elevates comedy, and reconciles humanity with itself. He takes the hinted but partially-hidden *Bob*—Sheridan's century old dream—and gives it form, color and life. The critic has no place in the presence of Mr. Jefferson's *Bob Acres*, for *Bob* simply annihilates that feeble genius or sends him out of his comparative mood into solitude, to return after awhile with the lesson learned that there is a *Bob Acres* different from the fragmentary *Bobs* of most other actors. It teaches him the value of idealization: it tells him that however bits of nature imitated may impress one favorably for a time, that that of itself is not acting, but only the building-stones—logs, bricks and mortar—of the true actor, who is an artist, and not a photographer. It tells him, also, that genius is not a parrot, but a creator; that it is transcendental, not imitative. It tells him that high art preserves its parallel line with that of nature, but that it rises high because nature, being a process, is necessarily incomplete. Mr. Jefferson is not only an artist in the highest sense of the word, but he is such a lover of perfection in itself that he has surrounded himself by the most meritorious help he could have procured. Mrs. John Drew, heading the list, was received with a storm of applause that would have bewildered any one not thoroughly identified with *Mrs. Malaprop.* As every one knows, she could not help but make a star of the old lady. Mr. Frederick Robinson's *Sir Anthony* and Mr. Maurice Barrymore's *Captain Absolute* were both ideal structures—studies of the English character; while Mr. Charles Waverly as *Sir Lucius* brought out the typical Irish gentleman. To say that the entire cast was worthy of Mr. Jefferson, and he of it, is to pay the highest form of compliment to both. A more delighted audience was never seen than that of last night, and the week promises to be one of pleasure and profit."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,

And all those Numerous Troubles of the Stomach and Bowels

SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON. No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

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VEGETABLE

Pain Killer

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered

AN UNFAILING CURE

For All Summer Complaints,

and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosing each bottle.

In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; but with a safe remedy at hand for immediate use, there is seldom danger of the fatal result which so often follows a few days' neglect.

The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and sometimes costs a life.

A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.

It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.

It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.

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Gents:—Although a stranger to you, I am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain Killer. I formed its acquaintance in 1847, and I am on most intimate terms with it still: my experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain Killer for the quick and sure cure of Summer Complaints. I have used it constantly, and found it a speedy cure in every case. Yours truly,
T. J. GARDINER, M. D.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON
Gentlemen.—The arrival of the last box of Pain Killer was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after. We resorted at once to the Pain Killer, using as directed. A list was kept of all who took it, and eight out of every ten recovered. It has, too, been very useful in various other diseases, and has proved an incalculable blessing to multitudes of poor people throughout all this region.
Believe me dear sirs, gratefully yours,
J. M. JOHNSON, *Missionary at Swatow, China.*

I have long used the medicine known as PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER in my family and would not on any account be without it. When Cholera was last epidemic here, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, and although myself and several members of my family were attacked severely, I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the Cholera to-day Pain Killer would be the only remedy I should use. I have thoroughly tested it, and know it can be relied on.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

An Ordinance

TO CURB AND PAVE THE FOOTWAYS, GUTTERS AND CARTWAYS UPON BOTH SIDES OF SWAIN STREET, FROM OTTER TO MIFFLIN STREET, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, the footways upon both sides of Swain street from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be curbed with stone of not less than sixteen inches in depth, which said curbstone shall be set in a line eleven feet from the line on both sides of said street. Provided, always, that in setting said curb, due regard to uniformity shall be observed, and unnecessary ascents and descents avoided.

SECTION 2.—That the footways on both sides of said Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with brick or flagstone, from the line on both sides of said street to within three feet of the outside of the curbstone. Provided, that any passage, alley or cartway upon either side of said Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with flagstone.

SECTION 3.—That the gutters outside or in front of the curb upon both sides of Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with brick or cobble-stones, in width not less than eighteen inches.

SECTION 4.—That within three months after the passage of this ordinance, the owner or owners of lots fronting on both sides of Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, and herein ordered to be curbed and paved, shall at their expense curb and pave, or cause to be curbed and paved according to the provisions of the First, Second and Third sections of this ordinance, the footways, gutters and cartways in front of, around or upon their respective lots, and in case any of the owner or owners aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to curb and pave the same in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, for the space of three months from and after the passage hereof, that then, and in such case, the said Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol will at once proceed to curb and pave the same, and collect the cost thereof according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this Thirteenth day of September, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty.

A. L. GARWOOD, Burgess.

Attest: J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

Bristol Green House.

WE have doubled our capacity for pot plants and cut flowers. Our stock now exceeds anything we have had herefore, both in quantity and variety. For fall and winter culture we offer ASTERS, BOUVARDIOS, BEGONIAS, CARNATION PINKS, CYCLAMEN, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANIUMS, HELITROPES, HYACINTHS, LILLIES, PRIMROSES & TULIPS. Several varieties of STRAWBERRY, including the unrivalled Sharpless variety; and evergreens. We offer all of the above as cheap and good as can be had elsewhere. Cut flowers on hand always. All kinds of floral designs made at short notice.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1880,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

ON the premises, adjoining the Cold Spring FARM, on the Bristol Turnpike, 2 miles above Bristol borough, the following personal property, belonging to Mrs. M. J. Francis:

Two nice Cows, both milking, one a full blood Alderney, the other an Ayrshire; 1 Lawn Mower, lot of Garden Tools, etc. Also, Household Goods in their variety. Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chamber-sets, Mattresses, Matting, Carpets, Plated Tea-set, China and Glass Ware, Mantle Ornaments, Window Shades, Rosewood Extension Table, ½ dozen Walnut Chairs, Hat-rack, Rosewood Sideboard, marble top; gilt framed Mirror, 4 Parlor Stoves, and numerous other useful things that will be looked up by day of sale and sold to the highest bidder, as I have no further use for them. Terms cash.

JESSE G. WEBSTER, Auctioneer.

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FARMERS' MUTUAL, Hulmeville,
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NORTH AMERICA,..............Philadelphia.
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Besides many others.
Household goods and Farmers' crops insured at special rates—on either all cash or mutual plan,

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44 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.
KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING
A Speciality.
Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA.

WITH THE OPENING OF THE AUTUMN SEASON OF 1880

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Invite the attention of the public the country over, to their greatly increased facilities for the distribution among consumers of

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS.

Our newly enlarged store buildings, unsurpassed in this country, are filled with a stock aggregating about

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

In Dry Goods alone, which stock rapidly passing out and constantly renewed, is ever fresh and new. To particularize so enormous a stock is manifestly impossible as each department (of which there are Thirty-two) contains a vast variety of its specialty

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, MADE-UP-GARMENTS OF EVERY KIND, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CALICOES, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LINENS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS AND FLANNELS are included and are displayed in assortment indiscribable. The wants of every consumer can be speedily met at prices guaranteed to be as low as equally reliable goods can be found anywhere.

For the convenience especially of out-of-town customers, waiting and reading rooms, package rooms, etc., have been established, and a cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to avail of the conveniences offered and make our establishment their headquarters in Philadelphia without incurring the slightest obligation to purchase.

Those who cannot visit us in person should avail themselves of the advantages offered by our thoroughly systemized

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

MARKET STREET TO FILBERT.

N. W. Cor. OF EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

IVINS & BROTHER

Are making up a large stock, which will be sold at OLD PRICES, as cheap as a good article can be made. PRICES AND QUALITY BOTH GUARANTEED. Call and examine their

FURNITURE. BEDDING, ETC.

NO. 66 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CARPET STORE.

GREEN'S OLD RELIABLE CARPET STORE,

No. 323 North Second Street Philadelphia.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, STAIR RODS, MATS, RUGS, &c.

All the new Spring Styles. The best quality and the lowest prices. All goods warranted.

PAYNE G. GREEN.

REMOVAL.

THE STOVE AND TIN STORE,

Formerly at NO. 18 MILL STREET, has removed to RADCLIFFE, opposite Post office, where we are prepared to do all kinds of TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, or ZINC work to order. STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES in Stock, or furnished at short notice. Roofing and Spouting done at the lowest possible price for cash.

A full assortment of Custom Made Tin Ware constantly on hand Agents for the IRON CLAD MILK CANS. Also, a prime article of Milk Cans of our own make

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save by it.

THOMAS BARNARD,
Radcliffe St., Opposite Post Office.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Girard Avenue and Front Street, Philadelphia.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

HERCULES ATKIN,

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUMS AND COCOA MATTING, IN GREAT VARIETY.

NO. 1013 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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The Celebrated Prescription of W. CHAMPION BROWNING, M. D.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Perfectly purifies the Blood, enriches the Blood, reddens the Blood, makes new Blood, wonderfully improves the Appetite, and changes the Constitution suffering from General Debility into one of vigorous health.

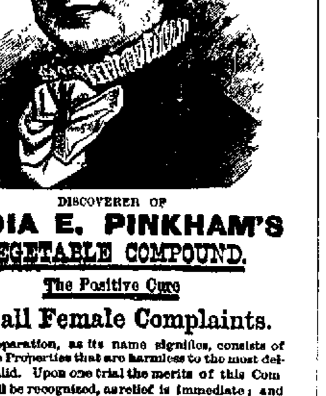
The best proof of its wonderful efficacy is to be obtained by a trial, and that simple trial strongly establishes its reputation with all.

It is most scientifically and elegantly compounded by its author and sole proprietor, W. CHAMPION BROWNING, M. D., 1117 Arch Street, Philadelphia, A regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, a thorough Chemist and skillful Pharmacist.

Price, 50c. and $1.00. For sale by the Proprietor and all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

Money collected. Property rented.

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bristol, Pa.

Pensions obtained. Office with B. F. GILKESON.

HOW TO GET almost Everything.

Do you know how to get in the easiest way and to best advantage what you want for dress and house-furnishing?

First, how: Write for a catalogue; see what you can learn from it about the things you want. If samples can be useful to you, ask for them and state your wants so plainly that exactly the right samples can be sent.

Second, where: The place where goods are kept in the greatest variety; where they are sold for what they really are in respect to quality; where prices are lowest; where most care is taken to serve customers acceptably; and where you have the right to return whatever is not satisfactory.

There—no matter where you are—if you make your wants known and avail yourself of your privileges, you will get the best things in the best way, promptly and without trouble or risk; sometimes by mail, sometimes by express, almost always at less cost for carriage than the money you save in the price.

John Wanamaker,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market and Juniper.

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Bucks County Gazette

Thursday, September 23, 1880.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7:00 and 8 30 A. M., and 7 00 and 8 20 P. M. Closes 6.00 and 10.00 A. M., 3.20 and 5 45 P. M

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 00 A. M., and 7 45 P. M. Closes 8.00 and 11 00 A. M., 2 10, 4 00 and 5 45 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10.00 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M Closes 8 00 A. M.

TRENTON — Arrives 10 00 A. M and 4 00 and 6 45 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M , and 2 00 and 4 00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 7.10.

W. B BAKER, P. M.

—Rev. J. B. McCullough, of Philadelphia, will preach at the Methodist Church next Sunday.

—Thomas K. Middleton has relinquished the plumbing business at Livingston Mills, and will be succeeded by George F. Stone, whom we are pleased to welcome back to Bristol.

—Col. J. W. Forney is expected to address the Democracy of Bristol on Tuesday evening next. We advise the Democrats to get the Colonel here before they announce that he will be here.

—The Philadelphia *Evening News* thinks it might be well to have the Bristol Garfield and Arthur Club march in one of the city parades, to show the city clubs the beauty of skillful tactical manœuvres.

—In the wagon which preceded the Democratic procession on Friday evening, among all the flags there not only was not the United States flag, but the palmetto flag of South Carolina was conspicuous.

—The Democrats were so enthused by Senator Wallace's speech last Friday evening, that they kept up a hullibaloo all night in the vicinity of Bath and Mill streets, greatly disturbing people in that neighborhood.

—Next week it is expected that Mr. Vannote, who gave such an admirable address last Thursday week, will again be with us, and speak to the large assembly which will be sure to gather at the wigwam to hear him.

—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that we announce that on October 6th, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, not only the most eminent public man in the State, but one of the ablest statesmen in the country, will address the citizens of Bristol and vicinity in the interests of the Republican party. He will be sure to receive a hearty welcome.

—Last Thursday, about noon, Mrs. John Worrell, widow of the late constable, died very suddenly. Only two hours preceding her death she called at one of the stores on Mill street and returning home was taken with a chill, from which she never recovered. Her funeral, which was largely attended, occurred on Saturday afternoon. The services were held in the Methodist Church.

—The difficulty in the Methodist choir has apparently been settled in a satisfactory manner, although the cornet is not yet in use. The little unpleasantness seems to have stirred up the members to more earnestness, and since they have resumed their places in the gallery, the music has been better, and there has been more of it than heretofore.

—The steamer "Gem" will make a special excursion to Philadelphia on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the great Republican demonstration, which will be the largest that has taken place in Philadelphia. Senator Blaine will be present and address the people in mass meeting on Broad street. The Gem will leave Penn's Manor at 6:15, Tullytown at 6:40, and Bristol at 7 o'clock P. M.: returning from Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

—The New Orleans Jubilee Singers will give one of their characteristic concerts at Cabeen's Hall, next Monday evening They have achieved a high reputation as singers, and have given great satisfaction wherever they have appeared. They sing the quaint, old plantation melodies to perfection, and no lover of music could fail to be charmed by their performance. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church.

—The Bristol *Times*, which, some months ago, moved out to the homestead on the hillside, by the way of the Forge road and the Beaver Dam road, has swung round the circle via Buckley and Bath streets, and is at present anchored in the Tomlinson property on Mill street. It finished its Hancock and English serial some weeks ago, and is now running an interesting story entitled "The Constitution of the United States." When it reaches the clause which prohibits the payment of Southern war claims, let it stick a pin there.

—An important improvement is being made at the gas-house, by which the expense of the manufacture of gas will be decreased and, it is said, the quality improved. Petroleum will be used to make the gas instead of gas coal. The additional machinery made necessary by the change has been put in, and will be ready for operation next week. The machinery and process is known as Hanlon's patent, and the expense of erecting it will be $3,500. When in operation the works will be capable of making 50,000 feet of gas daily, to do which 200 gallons of oil will be consumed. No coal will be used except for motive power.

—Ex-Congressman I. N. Evans paid a pleasant visit to Bristol on Tuesday. He gave a good account of the campaign in this and Montgomery county. He was particularly interested in the Bristol Library, to which he donated a number of books during his congressional term, and appeared gratified at the success of the institution. On Monday evening Mr. Evans and Thomas C. Knowles, Esq., of Yardleyville, addressed the Republicans of Hulmeville. The tariff speech which Mr. Evans delivered in Congress has been translated into the Welsh language by the Welsh Republicans of the State. It is the only tariff speech that has been thus honored.

—The Republicans of Bristol have reason to be proud of the display made by them last Thursday evening. The parade on that occasion was the largest that has ever been witnessed in Bristol. There were over 1,000 men in line, and the houses along the route were brightly illuminated, and in some instances there was a display of fire-works. Visiting clubs were present from Tacony, Frankford, Holmesburg, Hulmeville, Langhorne and Newportville. They presented a fine appearance and marched with the steadiness of veterans. But, although the visitors were entitled to credit, the Bristol club won well-deserved laurels and, as the Philadelphia *Evening News* says, "they marched with twenty in line and in companies with the regularity equal to the best military drill." Even without the presence of the visiting delegations the demonstration would have been a success; but with the 600 recruits from Philadelphia, and the clubs from the surrounding country, it was a grand success. The procession was marshaled by Captain Burnet Landreth, assisted by Captain Jolly and his lieutenants and the admirable way in which the large body of men was handled elicited much praise. The pioneer club looked as handsome as only a Republican pioneer club can, and their easy and graceful movements, as they marched along at the head of the procession, made them the subject of remarks which would have caused them to carry themselves even more erect could they have heard them. Fire-works displayed from a wagon at intervals during the evening added to the attraction, but, in spite of this supply of ammunition, some Democratic roughs were so unwise as to attack the columns as they passed through Buckley street. The assailants were properly attended to by those whom they assailed, and further disturbance quelled. This was the only unpleasant incident during the evening, but was not surprising, since the favorite argument, and the one that comes most natural to Democrats, is a knock-down argument. The line of march extended over the whole town, and on Radcliffe street the procession countermarched. Then was presented to view a sea of flaming torches from the post-office to the Hollow bridge, and with the flags flying, the banners waving and the bands playing, the scene was an enlivening one. At a late hour the procession came to a halt at the wigwam, and the paraders were mustered out until they should be called upon again. The visiting clubs were greatly pleased by their reception, and will not regret another visit to Bristol.

—From the Philadelphia papers we learn that on Monday evening, about 9.30 o'clock, while Cornelius Ward, of Bristol, was sitting on the dock near his boat, which was lying at Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, he was approached by two men, one of whom caught him by the throat, while the other robbed him of $40.25. The circumstances of the robbing, along with a description of the men, were furnished to Officer James, of the Twentieth-district police. Thomas Mulholland, of No. 2214 Cuthbert street, was shortly afterward arrested as one of the thieves, and while on the way to the Police Station, Captain Ward called the attention of the officer to a man standing on the corner of Twenty-third and Arch streets as the party who had caught him by the throat. The man was taken into custody. He gave the name of Frank Currie, residence, 2121 Cuthbert street. Both of the prisoners were fully identified by Captain Ward, and, on being given a hearing at the Central Station Tuesday, were committed for trial. Captain Ward did not seem inclined to push the case, for reasons he would not give, but it was thought he had hopes of obtaining his money.

—The correspondent of the Doylestown *Democrat* evidently gave the funny side of the Democratic grand rally at Bristol last Friday evening, as witness:

"The color-bearer of the procession was John Brown, the only colored Democrat in Bristol. He was placed between the two divisions, holding the place of honor in front of the fine looking corps of young sons of the Emerald Isle. * * * * But whatever else is said, or left unsaid, it must not be omitted that the Third Ward, inspired by the example of John C. Stuckert, Esq., turned out strongly, and one had only to glance at them to ascertain that they bore in their physiognomy and sturdy gait, the characteristics which mark the true Hancock veterans."

—The Republicans will have another grand rally at the Wigwam this evening. The speaker on the occasion will be Gen. A. M. Hancock, of Maryland, one of the ablest compaigners in the field in this State. He was recently honored, while speaking in Philadelphia, by being struck in the head with a stone thrown by some Democrat who thought that the proper manner to refute Republican arguments. The Ladies, as heretofore, are cordially invited to be present. The Garfield and Arthur Club will parade as usual.

—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday Evening, Sept. 22d, 1880:—Mr. Wm. Bosley. Mrs. Mary Doyle, Mrs. Mary Griffie, Mr. Mahlon Hankins, C. Wesley Johnson, Nellie Lamson, C. Lindhurst, A. Evans, care David Murray; Geo. Margerum, Mary Ellen Monroe, Harry Sharp, P. M. Stackhousee, Hazel Webb, Miss Lizzie Wolcott, Wm. Vanhorn.

—The clubs at Langhorne, Oxford Valley, Bensalem, Bristol township, Bristol borough marching club and pioneer corps, have been invited to be present on Monday evening to participate in the parade previous to the speaking of B. F. Gilkeson before the Hulmeville Garfield Club.

—The *Advance* states that the Republican club of Bristol township will make its first appearance in public this evening, when, in company with the Hulmeville club, it will take part in the parade in Bristol, and attend the meeting at the Wigwam.

—Joseph Grundy returned a few days ago from his vacation trip to Europe.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS—A BRILLIANT FIZZLE.

The Democrats opened their political canvass last Friday evening. Unable to secure the Wigwam or to build one, they erected a stand at Doron's wood-shed, which was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. Great preparations were made for the occasion, and Democrats from far and near were invited and came in to enjoy the gorgeous spectacle. A torchlight procession was arranged to precede the speaking, and with visiting clubs from Bensalem and Tullytown there were three hundred men in line. The parade was quite creditable, although so few men were in the ranks. The uniforms hid much of the grotesqueness that has heretofore been common in Democratic parades. The one Democratic colored man of the borough was color-bearer, and marched at the head of the Hibernian hosts as proudly as if they had never denounced his race. The Bristol Club was in two divisions; those who paid for their own equipments marched ahead, and those whose uniforms were purchased out of the general fund were in the rear. It seems hardly fair to place the bone and sinew of the party in the rear. The "picked fifty," including John C. Stuckert, Esq., marched along proudly with heads erect, and the second division trudged along wearily in their footsteps. The pioneer club was a copy of the Republican pioneers, as near as could be, but exhibited a lack of thorough drilling. The parade having passed the stand, the large crowd assembled there, many of them Republicans, waited patiently for the great Democratic leader of Pennsylvania, Senator Wallace. The night was clear, calm and beautiful; the moon shone brightly over the scene, and the atmosphere was just suited for out-of-door oratory. After long delay William Kinsey, Esq., appeared on the stand. He was greeted with cheers, but the greatest applause was reserved for the great Senator when he should appear. But for some unaccountable reason this applause was of a silent character, and the address of the Senator instead of enthusing the throng congregated to listen to him, thoroughly dampened their ardor. Since it cheered the Democrats so much we have the pleasure of presenting the speech *verbatim*. For once the Senator uttered no fallacious doctrines, and refrained from misrepresentation of his opponents. We are sorry, however, that he neglected to explain the true theory of coffee-pot naturalization. However, for a Democratic speech it was deserving of praise, and it is only doing the Senator justice to say that it was the greatest effort of his life. His remarks were as follows

THE SENATOR'S SPEECH.

"——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

[Silent applause.] ——— ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

——— ——— ——— ——— [Sensation.]
——— ——— ——— ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

[Hear, hear.] ——— ——— ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

——— ——— [A voice, "That's so!"] ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

[Laughter.] ——— ——— ——— ———

[Vociferous silence.] ——— ——— ———

[Immense cheerlessness.] ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

——— ——— [Enthusiastic quietness.]
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

——— ——— [More silence.] ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

[Demonstrative sadness.] ——— [Tears.]
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

——— ——— [Loud lack of yells.] ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

[A voice "No cheap labor from Jersey."]
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

——— [Long and profound solemnity.] ———
——— ——— ——— ——— ———

———." Funeral March by the band.

The meeting was then dismissed and the crowd slowly departed, much cheered by what they had heard.

—A Republican in the Third Ward asked a Democrat if he had heard of the result of votes that had been taken upon the Presidential question in New York and Pennsylvania. The Democrat answered in the negative. "Well," replied the Republican, "in New York the vote stood 1,200 for Hancock and 11 for Garfield, and in Pennsylvania 700 for Hancock and 4 for Garfield." The Democrat accepted the result as very satisfactory, showing which way the wind is blowing, until he was informed that the vote in New York was taken in Sing Sing prison, and the one in Pennsylvania in the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia. Then the Democrat became angry. He couldn't bear to hear the truth.

The work preliminary to the erection of the new school-house in the Third ward is being pushed along rapidly. The cellor is dug, and the greater portion of the cellar walls laid. It is hardly probable, however, that the building will be finished until after the first of January. The stone for the building is furnished by Henry Mitchell, and the sand by Frank N. Booz. A quantity of the stone has arrived, and all the bricks which are to be used in the partitions and chimney flues.

—Mrs. Lewis Tice, who for fifteen years has been connected with the choir of the Baptist Church, either as organist or leader, has tendered her resignation, and Miss Lilly Stradling was selected her successor. Mrs. C. B. Kelley, also a member of the choir for many years, has retired.

—Although no cornet is used in the choir of the Methodist Church it is in the Sunday School. It puzzles one to understand how anything improper to be used in the church can be tolerated in the Sunday School.

HOW DO THESE TWO ITEMS LOOK TOGETHER?

From the *Doylestown Democrat* we clip the following:

"Senator Wallace writes Mr. Yerkes from Philadelphia: 'I came here from Jefferson county to go to Bristol, but was told by Capt. McClelland there was no meeting there, and went to work at other meetings during the afternoon, so that, when I got their word at 7:30 that there was a meeting, I was so prostrated that I was utterly unable to speak. I came to go, and regret I did not go anyhow.'"

Now read this paragraph from the Philadelphia *Evening News:*

"Senator Wallace has treated his fellow Democrats of Bristol with insult and contempt. As will be seen in the report elsewhere published, he was engaged to speak at Bristol last evening at the initial Democratic meeting of the canvass in that town. Great preparations were made to receive him, a fine stand was erected, tastefully decorated, the people gathered from far and near, and Republicans joined to swell the throng and hear the Senator. But he did not come, and the meeting was dismissed without a word of address. ***At the same time Senator Wallace was enjoying a banquet in this city, and delivered an address. Philadelphia was more to him than Bristol!"***

"The Senator will have to get up a letter Beltzhoover-style, pronouncing the one written to Yerkes a forgery. If he don't Bristol Democracy will never forgive him.

—The Doylestown *Democrat* proffers the services of Democratic speakers resident in Doylestown to our Bristol Democracy in the event of distinguished advertised speakers failing to come to time. The offer is made in order that no more fiascos such as happened last Friday evening may again occur. The Democracy of Bristol are certainly obliged for the kind consideration of their Doylestown brethren; but when they gather a crowd by advertising the presence of a U. S. Senator, who was to enlighten them by his remarks on Free Trade, Rebel pensions, and the principles generally for which Lee and Jackson fought so nobly for four long years, they have no desire to inflict upon their followers the stale and well-worn speeches of that portion of Bucks county's local talent resident in Doylestown. No. They could do better than that without sending to our county seat. Have they not here, within the boundary lines of Bristol, John C. Stuckert, Esq., who has not yet voiced the thoughts that within him burn concerning the rascality of Republicans generally, and the purity and noble patriotism of self-sacrificing Democracy? We have, and we want the Doylestown *Democrat* to know it. What need, then, until Mr. Stuckert strikes the key-note for the Democracy of Bristol, of sending to Doylestown for talent to supply the lack of Senatorial orators, who prefer city banquets to country bouquets and out-of-door oratory?

But, in addition to Mr. Stuckert, there is James Lyndall, Esq., who is full of zeal for Greenbacks; ex-State Senator and Director of the Poor Kinsey; and last, but not least, the magnetic artisan orator, John Wright, the only Democrat who has been fortunate enough to make a public speech in the wigwam. Send to the county seat for speakers! The idea is presumptuous. Rather let Doylestown make a draw upon Bristol; there is plenty of Democratic talent lying around here idle, waiting only to be utilized; but it doesn't wish to come in second-hand, to make good the delinquencies of more famous orators.

—Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, is still absent from home, in the White Mountains, though his return is expected by the first Sabbath in October. Rev. Mr. Hofford, of Morrisville, has preached twice for his congregation during his absence. On Sabbath next a distinguished delegate from abroad to the Presbyterian Alliance, now in session in Philadelphia, is expected to supply the pulpit.

—Democrats apologize for the presence of a colored man in their parade by saying that they only have him to do their dirty work. So carrying the American flag, in the estimation of the Democrats, is "dirty work." We knew that was the sentiment of the majority of the party, but hardly thought they would be so bold as to avow it in this neighborhood.

—Charles J. Muschert, of Penn's Manor, who had reached his seventy-fourth years of age, was buried on Sabbath last. Funeral services were held in the Morrisville Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member and had been a trustee for several years, until increasing infirmities compelled him to resign.

—Mrs. Rev. M. L. Hofford, Mrs. M. T. Moon and Mrs. D. P. Stackhouse, have been appointed delegates from the Morrisville Auxiliary to the Woman's Presbyterial Society for Foreign Missions, which will meet in Bristol on Tuesday, October 5th, at 11 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church.

—The annual meeting of the Bucks County Bible Society, for 1880, will be held in the Reformed Church of North and Southampton, at Churchville, and the last Thursday of September, the 30th, at 10½ o'clock, forenoon.

—William Major, formerly a prominent coal merchant in Philadelphia and Pottsville, died in Yardleyville, September 11th, at the age of seventy-one years. His remains were taken to Pottsville for interment.

—The Langhorne Creamery Company commenced operations last week, and promises to be in every respect successful. It contains superior machinery, and is expected to turn out first class butter and cheese.

—Rev. L. G. Beck preached his first sermon as pastor of the Baptist Church last Sunday. He has taken up his residence at the parsonage.

—On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Clayton, of New England, delivered an address on Temperance in the Morrisville Methodist Church.

—The Doylestown Agricultural Fair commences on Tuesday, October 5, and will continue four days.

—The Lehigh Telegraph Company expect to extend their lines through Bristol.

The Hon. George S. Horton, of Wolcott, Wayne county, N. Y., resigns the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected by the Democrats two years ago, and announces that he will vote this fall for General Garfield. Squire Horton is a strong man in his section of the State, and his example will be followed by many Democrats in Wayne county. "In these days," Mr. Horton writes to the Albany *Evening Journal*, "we are called upon to confront problems so great, so vital, and so far-reaching in their results, that he who does not speak out his honest convictions lacks manhood. The candidates before the country are the equals of each other to a certain extent. But the circumstances which surround each are radically different. While General Garfield is surrounded by influences that will make his administration a great success, General Hancock, on the other hand, is surrounded by circumstances adverse in their very nature to the best interests of the whole people, and which would tend to make his administration a failure."

☞Just opened, a case of Royal Cashmeres, all shades, at 15c. a yard, at J. Wesley Wright's, Bristol.

☞October Fashion Sheet now ready, gratis, at J. Wesley Wright's.

☞Lot of remnants, calico, best quality, 5c.; muslin 5c. at Wood's.

☞It is astonishing what elegant underwear you can buy at Wood's for 25 to 50 cents each.

☞New lot of glassware for presents, at Wood's. Tumblers 45c. per doz.

☞Splendid Rio Coffee 18c; creamery butter 25c finest tea 40c; at Wood's.

☞Have you ever known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition, do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. See another column.

☞Two cents a pound paid for mixed rags, at the corner of Wood and Penn streets. Rags will be called for at residences if word is left at store.

MARRIED.

YORK—GOSLINE—At the residence of the bride's mother, Wednesday evening, Sept. 22d, 1880, by the Rev. Joseph S. Cook, of Philadelphia, Mr. Angus C. York to Miss Lizzie V., second daughter of the late Col J. M. Gosline, both of Bristol.

SWAIN—McKECHNIE.—On Wednesday, Sept 15th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Canandaigua, N. Y. Joseph W. Swain, of Bristol, to Jessie Evelyn, daughter of Alexander McKechnie, Esq.

DIED.

VANDEGRIFT—On the 16th inst., of softening of the brain, Ellie Vandegrift, of Newportville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PORTICO 5x5 feet, in good condition. Tin roof. Will be sold cheap, as it must come down to make room for improvements Apply to F. P. CRICHTON, Walnut street.

FOR SALE.



ON account of ill health I will offer at PRIVATE SALE my store and dwelling, situated on the corner of Radcliffe and Dorrance streets, Bristol, Pa. This property is a very desirable one, both on account of its location, and the substantial character of the buildings. Terms very reasonable For particulars apply to or address H. A. BAILEY, Bristol, Pa.

JUBILEE SINGERS COMING!

—o—

The original New Orleans University Singers will give one of their rare and famous

GRAND CONCERTS

—AT—

CABEEN'S HALL,

—ON—

Monday Evening, Sept. 27.

These singers have appeared before crowded houses in all the great cities, having given 100 consecutive concerts in Philadelphia.

"I would rather listen to the New Orleans University singers than any other company that has visited this city."—[Wm. G. Fischer, Prof. of Music, Phila.

ADMISSION, - - - - - - 35 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS, - - - - - 50 CENTS

Tickets for sale at Foster & Son's, Callanan's and J. Wesley Wright's. Doors open at 7:30. Begins at 8 o'clock.

DELAVAU'S

Whooping Cough

REMEDY.

Manufactured over thirty years, has proved to be the most reliable medicine for its purpose ever placed before the public. It will STOP THE WHOOPING, EASE EXPECTORATION, and greatly RELIEVE THE SPASMODIC COUGH—usually lasting so long, besides shortening its duration to about half the usual time. Being perfectly harmless in its action, the effect of an overdose will only sicken the stomach or produce a slight vomiting. It is also an unfailing remedy for the immediate relief of CROUP and HOARSENESS, and in RACKING COUGH and COLD ON THE CHEST it will make a speedy cure. Price 50 cents WM. W. DELAVAU, Proprietor, Sixth & Wood Sts., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

The Warren Organs!

—o—

These superb instruments are excelled by none, and equalled by but few. They have that peculiar pipe-organ tone so desirable, but so difficult to obtain. The cases are of elegant design and fine finish. Each instrument fully warranted for six years. Prices vary from $35 upwards. Also, the

CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS,

so well known for their superior tone, great durability and fine finish. Large assortment constantly on hand.

A. G. CLEMMER,

1007 Spring Garden Street

PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

We Are Increasing Our Sales All The Time.

AND WHY?

BECAUSE—Our goods are always found as we represent them.

BECAUSE—Consumers have come to the conclusion they might as well have the best they can get, when they have to pay no more for it.

We are getting new coal and flour and feed customers every day or so.

Come examine our stock and give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.

HAWKE & JOHNSON,

25 Bath Street, Bristol.

Open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HOME & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BRISTOL, PA.

Will re-open September 6th, 1880. Instruction in French and German by

MLLE. PARIGOT.

For circulars address, MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Timely Advice on Fall Clothes.

You are thinking of your clothing for fall: what it shall be; how and where you shall get it.

COME AND SEE US.

Come and see us, or drop us a line, saying what you want, as near as you can. If you are here, you can see for yourself a great variety of things, try on what you like, and go home with the old clothes in a bundle. That is very easy; and nothing can be more satisfactory.

NOT A STRANGE PLACE.

It isn't as if you were going to a strange place. The chances are you've been here before, and know something of our ways. Perhaps your neighbor has been here; and has told you it was a good place to go to. Perhaps you've only read that we sell a good many clothes, and say to people who buy them: Bring them back if you don't find them everyway to your liking.

Now this is really why we are not strangers to anybody: because we deal with everybody as with a neighbor; and expect him to come right back if he has cause of complaint.

IF YOU DON'T COME.

But, suppose you don't come. How are we going to sell you just what you want to buy, without your seeing things beforehand? Try; write; say about how much you want to pay for a business suit, dress suit, overcoat, or whatever you want; say what your occupation is; say anything that has any bearing on what we ought to send you. It will not take us two minutes to guess what you want; if we don't guess right, that's our loss, not yours.

HAVE YOUR OWN WAY!

Perhaps you want your clothing made to your measure Did you suspect that we make to measure a half-million dollars'-worth of clothing every year for people we never saw and never expect to see? You may be very certain that we have a way of doing such work without much risk of a misfit; for a misfit, you know, comes right back to us. We are pretty careful about making blunders when we've got them all to make good.

OUR WAY:

Our way of doing business is to make the buyer welcome, at the outset, to all the advantage and all the guarantee he can ask for.

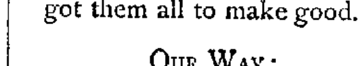
Wanamaker & Brown.

OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK DIVISION.



Trains to and from Bristol Station

For West Philadelphia.
3:15, 6:30, 7:30, 10:15, 10:33 A. M., 1:11, 3:02, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 6:59, 9:20, 10:51, 12:05 P. M.

For Kensington.
6:50, 7:36, 8:21, 9:21 A. M., 12:25, 3:50, 5:51, 7:16 P. M.

For New York.
12:54, 7:37, 9:12, 11:43 A. M., 3:39, 6:19, 8:09 P. M.

For Trenton.
7:37, 8:30, 9:12, 11:00, 11:43 A. M, 12:47, 2:39, 3:00, 4:45, 5:38, 6:10, 6:19, 6:58, 8:09 9:03 P. M.

From Trenton.
6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00, 10:14, 12:01 A. M., 12:05, 2:45, 3:30, 5:30, 6.42, 6:55, 8.00 P. M.

From Kensington.
7:00, 7:45, 8:35, 10:15 A. M., 2:15, 4:10, 4:45 6:30, 6:15, 8:20 P. M.

From West Philadelphia.
12:01 Night, 5:20, 6:30, 7:00, 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:01 Noon, 1:00, 2:00, 4:10, 4:45 5:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.

From New York.
7:25, 8:15, 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55, 8:25, 9:55, 11:55 P. M.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA,

ON and after Monday, May 10th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.15 A. M., and 4 P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

Sunday—Leave Bristol at 8:15 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M.

THE STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT

leaves Chestnut Street Wharf at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 10 A. M. and Bristol at half-past 10. On the 3 o'clock trip only as far as Bristol, leaving there at 5 P. M.

Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Usual low rates on freight.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday, 24,	2½	P. M	Friday, 24,	6½	P. M
Saturday, 25,	6	A. M	Saturday, 25,	9½	A. M
Monday, 27,	7½	A. M	Monday, 27,	11½	A. M
Tuesday, 28,	8	A. M	Tuesday, 28,	12½	P. M
Wednesday, 29,	8½	A. M	Wednesday, 29,	12½	P. M
Thursday, 30,	9½	A. M	Thursday, 30,	1½	P. M

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.

All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROMINENT AMONG

Our Importations This Week

ARE

600 Dozens English Super Stout Half Hose, spliced Heels and Feet, at 17 cents.

250 Dozens French Half Hose, extra heavy, at 18 cents.

OUR RECEIPTS THIS WEEK

OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN

FANCY HOSIERY

COMPRISE

1,000 Dozens of Fancy Cotton Hose and Half Hose in all prevailing styles.

550 Dozens of Cashmere Hose and Half Hose, in all prevailing styles.

COOK & BROTHER,

Largest Retailers of Hosiery and Underwear in America,

51 and 53 NORTH EIGHTH ST., Philadelphia.

IMPORTERS OF CARTWRIGHT WARNER'S MERINO GOODS.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

Mill Street, Bristol, Penna.

1880. FALL. 1880.

I am now opening for Fall Trade some of the Latest Novelties in

Fall Dress Goods,

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES.

FROM 50c. A YARD UP.

White Goods! White Goods!

In Great variety for Ladies' and Children's Wear. An elegant assorrtment of

Hamburg Edgings & Insertions,

FROM 3c. A YARD UP.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Infants' Slips and Robes.

Full assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

MERINO UNDERWEAR,

All sizes and prices. Gents' and Ladies' Scarlet Medicated Merino Underwear.

WATER-PROOF CIRCULARS

For Ladies and Misses. From $2.25 up.

Some of the Latest Novelties in Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Silk embroidered, at 25c. per pair. A large vrriety in Children's Fancy Hose, comprising some of the Latest Novelties.

Zephyrs, Zephyr Goods,

Laces, Fringes, Ribbons,

Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.

TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,

in a large variety of colors.

CLOTH FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND ULSTERS.

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Table Linens, Towels, Towelling and Napkins, Wall-Paper, Window Shades, Carpets, Floor and Table Oil-Cloth.

House Furnishing Goods.

Granite, Porcelain and Glass Ware. Rogers' Silver Plated Ware.

FINE GROCERIES,

Fresh and at Low Prices.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

TEAS. OOLONG, JAPAN, IMPERIAL, & YOUNG HYSON. Please state what kind you wish.

COFFEES. RIO, LAGUAYRA, JAVA, MOCHA, LIBERIA. Green or Roasted.

STEAM COFFEE ROASTING on the premises. IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEND FOR SAMPLES BY MAIL.

JOHN W. STEEN, 1209 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Esther Williams, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to E. G. HARRISON, Executor.

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 9, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Sybella Fowler, late of Bristol Borough, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present the same in proper order for settlement, without delay, to E. G. HARRISON, Administrator.

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 2, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Sarah M. Tomlinson, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present the same in proper order for settlement, without delay, to E. G. HARRISON, Administrator.

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 2, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Emma E. Allen, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to WILLIAM G. ALLEN, Executor,

Or Anthony Swain, Attorney. Bristol, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Charles Henry Allen, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to WILLIAM G. ALLEN, Executor,

Or Anthony Swain, Attorney. Bristol, Pa.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Term of payment very liberal. JOSHUA PEIRCE.

FOR RENT.

The STORE ROOM now occupied by J. H. Bostwick, is for rent any day after the date of this advertisement. Call at the store, corner Mill and Pond Street, for further instruction. It is the finest room in Bristol. J. H. BOSTWICK.

Bristol, May 25th, 1880.

DR. ADAMS,

Dentist, No. 81 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa., will hereafter be in his office every day except SEVENTH DAY (Saturday).

August 17, 1880.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.

TO INVESTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Treasurer of the Bristol Improvement Company will receive subscriptions for stock of the company at his office, in Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., for all or any part of

$20,000

authorized increase of said stock. As is well known, this is a permanent seven per cent. dividend stock, based upon Real Estate security, and must commend itself to prudent investors. CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.

Bristol, Aug. 11, 1880.

Seven Per Cent. Investment at Par.

FOR SALE. STOCK IN THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. Pays quarterly dividends at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, with almost absolute security. The investment is entirely in real estate of the most substantial character, and at the present low cost of building, the value of which every stockholder is capable to judge.

It is not possible to find any other investment yielding so large a return at so little risk. JOSHUA PEIRCE.

THE MISSES CABEEN

Will open their SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN at the Friends' School House, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1880. For circulars apply at their residence, cor. of Radcliffe and Franklin streets, Bristol, Pa.

MOUNT HOLLY FAIR.

THE GREAT EVENT OF

Burlington County and New Jersey.

The 34th Annual Fair of the Burlington County Agricultural Society at Mount Holly,

OCTOBER 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1880.

$11,000 IN PREMIUMS.

One and all, go and see the unrivalled

Trotting, Running and Tournament.

The large and varied show of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE PIGEONS AND POULTRY.

The magnificent display of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Grain, Farm Machinery, Antique, Ladies' Work, Manufactured Articles, School and other exhibits.

The most Attractive Agricultural Exhibition of any County or State. Special low excursion rates on all Railroads. For schedule of premiums, Address

Sept. 11, 1880. H. I. BUDD, Cor. Secretary.

SALLIE E. GOFORTH

Will re-open her school for small children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1880, at NO. 87 WOOD STREET, BRISTOL.

For Rent.

SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Dorrance Street. JOSHUA PEIRCE

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

HANCOCK'S PLEDGE.

If Congress had undertaken the position,
And instead of favoring that vile Commission,
Had voted as Samuel ... decided,
And declared him d... elected,
And then if acting ... and care,
They had come ... and made him swear,
... in New York, Charlie ... anywhere,
I would have obeyed him.
And if this coming November election
Should half mine dre... my inspection,
And I am so ... is doubted,
At the time the ... are counted,
And the Democrats ... with sense and care,
And come to the ... and make me swear,
Mr. Hayes,—now, I say me!—
If in using the Army anywhere
I would not obey ...

—N. Y. Tribune.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A fame that is world-wide and acquired in the short space of ... years, must have true merit for its support. Dr. Pierce's Family medicines have gained such fame, and the demands for his Golden Medical Discovery—the greatest blood-purifier of the age—for his pleasant Purgative Pellets (the sugar-coated pills), his Favorite Prescription—woman's best friend—and other remedies became so great, that a branch of the World's Dispensary has been established in London, England, for their manufacture. From this ... they are shipped to every part of Europe, ... the East Indies, China, Japan, and other countries. Their sale in both North and South America is perfectly enormous and increases yearly. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., and Great Russell Street Buildings, London, Eng.

ROYAL CENTER, Ind., Feb. 28, 1879.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in writing my testimony with others in regard to your valuable medicine. For a long time I have suffered from disease of the lungs, and until I used your Discovery found nothing that did me any good. Thanks to it, I am relieved and recommend it to all. Yours, truly, MARY KENNEL.

"I don't mean to reflect on your saloon man to another. "No," was the reply, "you're not polished enough to reflect on anybody."

A Big Success.

"My wife had been ailing a long time with dyspepsia and nervousness, and was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physicians could not cure, when I was led by reading a circular left at my door to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Having been so often deceived by worthless mixtures, nothing but my wife's dangerous condition would have led us to make any more experiments. But it was a big success. Three bottles cured her, at a cost of a dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as anybody, and ... does her household duties." ... Buffalo. See other column.

A young politician—"Do you want to kill the child?" exclaimed a gentleman, as he saw a boy tip the baby out of the carriage on the walk. "No, not quite," replied the boy; "but if I can get him to bawl loud enough mother will take care of him while I go and wade in the ditch with Johnny Bracer."

Pennsylvania State College admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition *free*. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address

JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A.M., Pres. State College, Pa.

General Butler says that he is just as much a Greenbacker as ever, and has joined the Democratic party in order to better to carry out his greenback ideas. The General is a political texture of many colors. It is fortunate that the Republicans are well rid of him.

☞Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

At a camp-meeting lately a venerable sister began the hymn, "My soul be on thy guard; ten thousand foes arise." She began too high. "Ten thousand!" she screeched, and stopped. "Start her at 5,000!" cried a converted stock broker present.

☞Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

"Is it a good picture?" asked a dubious friend. "Good!" was the reply of the enthusiastic picture-gatherer. "Good! Well, I should say so. You'd almost think it was a chromo."

☞W. ... Grace, 112 Cedar Street, above Episcopal Church, Bristol Pa., dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has the largest and best assortment in Bristol, wholesale and retail. Call and examine styles before purchasing elsewhere.

One of the favorite maxims of General Garfield is that "a pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck."

☞"No more ... for fussy babies." All mothers ... in recommending Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best soothing remedy now sold. It is free from opiates.

A Dakota girl has married a Chinaman. He had some difficulty in explaining the state of his heart, but she finally got the que.

☞Just opened. Mertz's Ice Cream Saloon. Finest quality of cream, purest fruit flavors, and good measure.

Professor—"What are the constituents of quartz?" Student—"Pints." A bland smile creeps over the class.

☞Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

A lady is always ready to recognize the looking-glass as her pier.

☞For fine confectionary and fruits, send your order to Mertz.

To make a good monkey-wrench, feed him on graham apples.

☞They said: "She never told her love, but let concealment like a worm in the bud feed on her damask cheek;" but when they found it was not love, but the remains of a cold that was surely and sadly leading to consumption, they procured for her a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. It is needless to remark that she recovered. Sold by all druggists. 25 Cents per bottle.

☞"To be? or not to be? That is the question." Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the aches and pains that human flesh is heir to, when overtaken by a severe cough or cold, or to purchase a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, and by thus opposing, end them. Sold by all druggists. 25 and 50 Cents per Bottle.

☞Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound stands at the head of all preparations of Tar Horehound, and it needs only one trial to satisfy the most incredulous that it will do all that is claimed of it; *that for Coughs and Colds* it has no equal. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 Cents per Bottle.

☞"Quoth the Raven, never more!" But he had no substitute; a Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for it only needs one trial for people ever more to use it in cases of Colds or Coughs and all affections of Bronchial Tubes. Sold by all reliable druggists at 25 and 40 Cents per Bottle.

☞This is not a fairy tale, although there is some magic about it; and if you have any desire to find out what kind of a tale it is, or wherein the magic lies, ask your druggist for a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, and the truth may be learned from the inside wrapper. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 Cents.

☞M. R. Roberts' Embrocation will not cure all the diseases that human flesh is heir to, but for Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Burns or Flesh Wounds it has no equal, if it has an equal. Sold by all druggists. 25 and 50 Cents.

☞If you have a horse for sale, one package of Roberts' Horse Powders will improve his condition so that the animal will be 20 per cent. in his selling price. Farmers, prepare this out. 25 Cents buys a package. For sale by all druggists.

☞Farmers ... alive to their interests ... of the year ... M. R. Roberts' Poultry Powders ... health, and strong ... while the other fall ...

J... W...

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

... Bristol, Pa.

KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING

...

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW TO GET Clothing under Price.

If we could sell a little more of this and a little less of that, we could make things come out even—the last man that came in would carry off the last suit; but we can't. Out of every stock there are a great many sizes left when some are gone. The best we can do with these incomplete assortments is to mark them low enough to set a great many people looking among them for bargains.

This we do every day at this time of year; and just now we have enough of such to stock a little store.

Besides, odd parts of suits get left—coats, vests and trousers. We have a room in which there is nothing else. There is in that room cheaper clothing than you have any notion of. We call it the Bargain-Room.

These marked-down suits and garments are of all sorts; they may be among the best in the store.

We force a continual clearance of such articles as would only embarrass us; and keep our stocks always fresh and full.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall, Sixth and Market,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

Persons having business to transact with
FRANK P. ADAMS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
will please call at the Office of B. F. GILKESON, Esq., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. At other times, at his own Office, opposite the Cottage Hotel.

Estate Notice.

ESTATE of John C. Burton, of Bristol Township, Bucks County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment; and persons having claims against the same, will present them in proper form for settlement, without delay to

JOSHUA BURTON, } Administrators.
JOSEPH BURTON,

THE BUBBLE BURST!
THE BOOM OVER!!
Great Downfall in Prices!!!
New Wholesale and Retail price list of Muslins:

Fruit of the Loom, 9 cts.
Forrestdale, 10 cts.
Dwight, 9½ cts.
Harris, 9 cts. } Bleached.
Forrest, 8 cts.
1 Width, 6 cts.

Dwight, 9 cts.
Nashua R. 8 cts.
Vaconia B. 7½ cts. } Unbleached.
Bella, 7 cts.
Blank, 6 cts.

Best calicos 5, 6 and 7 cents; Towelling 5 cents; Prices of the above Muslins are by the piece only; smaller quantities 1 cent more.

WOOD'S CASH STORE,
BRISTOL.

STRICTLY PURE

PARIS GREEN.

FULL STOCK OF

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS, etc.,

AT

H. G. PETER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 3 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.

A. L. PACKER,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Flour,
FEED and GRAIN.

COAL.

From the Harleigh and Lattimore Mines,

CAREFULLY PICKED AND SCREENED.

Sold at the lowest market prices.

FLOUR.

W. & E. Thomas, Best Flour, per 100,	$3 0
Good Family, "	3 00
	Per bbl.
Stanton's New Process (Patent),	$8 50
Belle of Venice—St. Louis,	7 50
Pride of ...	7 00
Belle of Minnesota,	7 00
New Providence—Ohio,	6 50

WOOD.

OAK—Cut and Split, ready for use, $1.25 per ...
PINE—Cut and Split, ready for use, of best quality, $2 ... per cart load.

All the above goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction. If not as represented will be sent for and taken back without charge.

The attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity is called to my very large stock now on hand of the above named articles, and persons will find it to their advantage to examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the liberal patronage here afore bestowed, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

A. L. PACKER,
Mill Street, Opposite Old Post Office,
BRISTOL, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Ordinance

TO CURB AND PAVE THE FOOTWAYS, GUTTERS AND CARTWAYS UPON BOTH SIDES OF SWAIN STREET, FROM OTTER TO MIFFLIN STREET, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, the footways upon both sides of Swain street from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be curbed with stone of not less than sixteen inches in depth, which said curbstone shall be set in a line eleven feet from the line on both sides of said street. Provided, always, that in setting said curb, due regard to uniformity shall be observed, and unnecessary ascents and descents avoided.

SECTION 2.—That the footways on both sides of said Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with brick or flagstone, from the line on both sides of said street to within three feet of the outside of the curbstone. Provided, that any passage, alley or cartway upon either side of said Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with flagstone.

SECTION 3.—That the gutters outside or in front of the curb upon both sides of Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with brick or cobble-stones, in width not less than eighteen inches.

SECTION 4.—That within three months after the passage of this ordinance, the owner or owners of lots fronting on both sides of Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, and herein ordered to be curbed and paved, shall at their expense curb and pave, or cause to be curbed and paved according to the provisions of the First, Second and Third sections of this ordinance, the footways, gutters and cartways in front of, around or upon their respective lots, and in case any of the owner or owners aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to curb and pave the same in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, for the space of three months from and after the passage hereof, that then, and in such case, the said Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol will at once proceed to curb and pave the same, and collect the cost thereof according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this Thirteenth day of September, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty.

A. L. GARWOOD, BURGESS.

Attest: J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

Bristol Green House.

WE have doubled our capacity for pot plants and cut flowers. Our stock now exceeds anything we have had heretofore, both in quantity and variety. For fall and winter culture we offer ASTERS, BOUVARDIOS, BEGONIAS, CARNATION PINKS, CYCLAMEN, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANIUMS, HELITROPES, HYACINTHS, LILLIES, PRIMROSES & TULIPS. Several varieties of STRAWBERRY, including the unrivalled Sharpless variety; and evergreens. We offer all of the above as cheap and good as can be had elsewhere. Cut flowers on hand always. All kinds of floral designs made at short notice.

DeWITTS' GREEN HOUSES,
POND STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1880,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

ON the premises, adjoining the COLD SPRING FARM, on the Bristol Turnpike, 2 miles above Bristol borough, the following personal property, belonging to Mrs. M. J. Francis:

Two nice Cows, both milking, one a full blood Alderney, the other an Ayrshire; 1 Lawn Mower, lot of Garden Tools, etc. Also, Household Goods in their variety. Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chamber-sets, Mattresses, Matting, Carpets, Plated Tea-sets, China and Glass Ware, Mantle Ornaments, Window Shades, Rosewood Extension Table, ½ dozen Walnut Chairs, Hat-rack, Rosewood Sideboard, marble top; gilt framed Mirror, 4 Parlor Stoves, and numerous other useful things that will be looked up by day of sale and sold to the highest bidder, as I have no further use for them. Terms cash.

JESSE G. WEBSTER, Auctioneer.

STRAWBERRIES The two largest, best and most productive—Mt. Vernon Seedling and Kirkwood, each yielded in 1880 at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre, and averaged in market 19c. per quart; 40 acres Strawberries and Raspberries. Kieffer's Hybrid Blight-Proof Pear. "Forty Years' Experience in Pear Growing," telling how to avoid the Blight. "Forty Years Among Small Fruits," telling WHAT and HOW to PLANT. Either sent by mail for 15c; both for 25c. Catalogues of Fruits and Flowers free.

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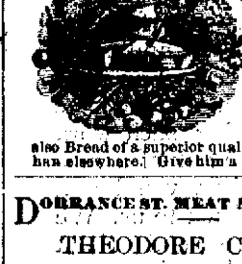
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BAKER,
corner Washington and Pond Sts., has just opened a Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery, where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere. Give him a call.

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THEODORE CORNELL

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

MEAT OF ALL KINDS,

at reasonable prices. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Bristol and vicinity.

W. GRACE,
GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER,
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Estimates furnished. Town and country work solicited. NO. 112 CEDAR STREET,
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Washed and Scoured

INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.

AT

Livingston Mills,

BRISTOL, PA. 43

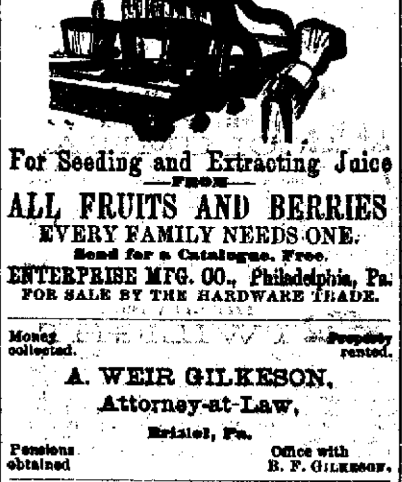
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Operations on Margins or by Privileges Special business in Mining Stocks. Full particulars on application. JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 64 & 66 Broadway New York

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NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

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923 Walnut Street, (South Side),
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$10 TO $500 Any wishing to make money in Wall St. should deal with the undersigned. Write for explanatory Circulars, sent free by

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour

Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed

of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.

Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

☞Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.

Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

Saw Mill

at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

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Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

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In all the varieties as to quality and prices so that our customers will not fail to be suited.

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Of the different sizes kept ... our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

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Ready Sawed for Summer use ... very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than ...

Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.

381 ROGERS BROTHERS.

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OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

"The City By The Sea."

Summer and Winter Resort

on the Shores of the Broad Atlantic and Wesley Lake. Cool Breezes in Summer, and Warm, Steam heated Rooms in Winter.

Largest and most Central House in the Grove, and the only one having a

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MILTON WEBSTER,

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KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meat of all kinds. Special inducements given cash customers. 2

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Fine Groceries and Provisions

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A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

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It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

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Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic. Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

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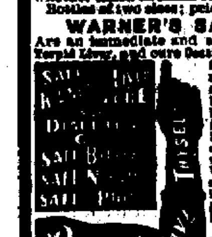
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

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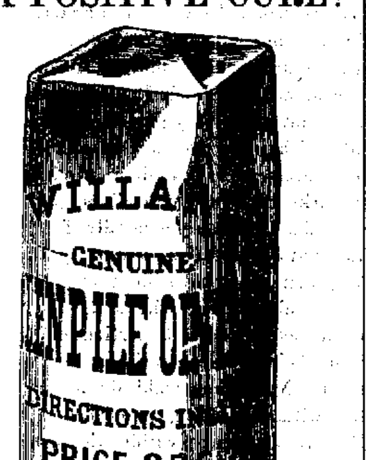
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.



Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
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☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

A POSITIVE CURE!



This remedy is offered to the Public with the most entire confidence in its virtues, based upon an experience of 25 years, during which time its efficacy as an Infallible remedy for piles has been fully established. It almost immediately relieves the PAIN, and in a short time allays the INFLAMMATION, which is such a disagreeable symptom of PILES; and by attending to the full directions the sufferer will be speedily relieved from the unpleasant affection. Prepared only by EUGENE D. RITTER, Druggist, S. W. Cor. Sixth & Thompson Streets, Philadelphia.

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So perfect is the composition of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC that no disease can long exist where it is used. If you have Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Disorder, or if you need a mild stimulant, or appetizer, the TONIC is just the medicine for you, as it is highly curative and invigorating but never intoxicating.

If you are slowly wasting away with Consumption or any sickness, if you have a Painful Cough or a bad Cold, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will surely help you. It gives new life and vigor to the feeble and aged, and is a certain cure for Rheumatism and Cholera Infantum. It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.

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The Best and Most Economical Hair Dressing exquisitely perfumed and perfectly harmless.

Will Always Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its original youthful color and appearance, and is warranted to stop its falling, assist its growth and prevent baldness.

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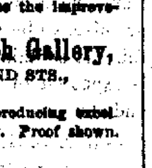
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KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables, &c., at lowest rates for cash. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Bristol and vicinity and our old customers generally, and by close attention to business hope to please. 590

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The Ladies of Bristol
AND VICINITY
Are invited to call and examine the improvements made in
Lardner's Photograph Gallery,
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We have every facility for producing excellent portraits from life or copy. Proof shown. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A full assortment of Umbrellas.

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To invest on good Real Estate Security. Farm land preferred. THOMAS EASTBURN.
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Insures Dwelling Houses, Stores, &c., &c

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RAGS,

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OLD IRON,

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All kinds of

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At the lowest prices.

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Old metal and rags called for at residences, when notified. Leave orders at store, corner of WOOD AND PENN STREETS.
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OF THE
PENNA. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD IN
Main Centennial Building,
FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.
SEPTEMBER 6th to 18th

ENTRIES AND COMPETITION FREE!

INTERNATIONAL SHOW
—OF—
Sheep, Wool and Wool Products,
September 20th to 25th, 1880.

Entry Books will close at the Office, Northwest corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets, August 31st, 1880.

$40,000 In Premiums.
Cash Prizes for Live Stock, $24,315.

Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates.
Liberal arrangements for transportation

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WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?



A WEED,
AMERICAN,
DOMESTIC,
SINGER,
STEWART SINGER,
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or any kind of a Sewing Machine you want, you can get at No. 26 Radcliffe Street.

Come and see the improvements on the different kinds of Machines before you buy.

You can have any of the above named machines on trial, and if you like one you can buy it on easy terms.

Every machine I sell on new woodwork is new. I don't deal in rebuilt machines, neither do I employ any canvassers, consequently you don't have to pay their commissions in buying a machine or me.

Remember, any kind of a machine you want, if I have not got it in the office, I can get it for you, and then you have some one to look after it and keep it in order.

Old machines taken in exchange for new.

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Next to Presbyterian Church. Bristol, Pa.

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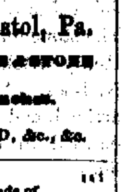
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POROUS PLASTERS

Are always fresh; always adhere well; efficacious; not excelled by any other; uniform, and more sold in this vicinity than all the others.

MITCHELL & KIRKMAN,
MARBLE
and
Brown Stone
CUTTERS,



Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES & STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.

CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

R. TRUDGEN & SON, No. 2 ... Bristol, Pa., dealers in all kinds of

NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

Would inform their friends and patrons that they are now prepared for the Fall Trade with a large stock of Goods. Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging a specialty.

All the latest designs of Wall Papers and Window Shades far below city prices. Upholstering of all kinds done in the best manner. Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished. Chairs Re-Caned. Window Shades trimmed and hung. Carpets of all kinds tacked down with patent stretcher. Bell Hanging in all its branches. Hair and Husk Mattresses made to order and renovated. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates given for work as low as the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors, we would ask a continuance of the same.

R. TRUDGEN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE AND IRON STORE
AT NO. 47 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS AND CUTLERY,
PURE PAINTS, READY MIXED FOR IMMEDIATE USE
THE CELEBRATED BLANCHARD CHURN,
FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS,
WIRE SCREEN, BEREA GRINDSTONES, GUM HOSE,
A Full Line of Locks and Bolts,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CORDAGE, CHAINS,
The Windsor Coffee Pot, the best in the world;
MRS. POTTS COLD-HANDLED SAD IRONS,

Hollow Ware in variety; Baskets and Brushes, Knives, Scissors and Razors; Axes, of the best brands; Steel Traps, Rat Traps, and Mouse Traps, Whips, Curry-combs and Horse Brushes, Saddler's Hardware, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps and Files, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Saws and Chisels, Hatchets and Hammers, &c., &c., &c. LOWEST PRICES.

J. S. THOMAS,
47 Mill Street.

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT!
THE FIRMLY-ESTABLISHED AND WELL-KNOWN
CLOTHING-HOUSE
—OF—
A. C. YATES & CO.
NEWLY STOCKED AND HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED
1880 } FOR THE SEASONS OF } 1880

Our Productions are CLOTHING ONLY,
Material and Trimmings bought for CASH,
Entire Stock Manufactured for CASH,
Sold at the Lowest CASH PRICES,
And lower then any other House in the Trade.

FALL STYLES, LARGE SUPPLY,
NOW READY AT THE
LEDGER } CHESTNUT AND SIXTH STREETS. } BUILDING,
A. C. YATES & CO.,
THE LEADING AND POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
SATINS,
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PRINTS,
PERCALES,
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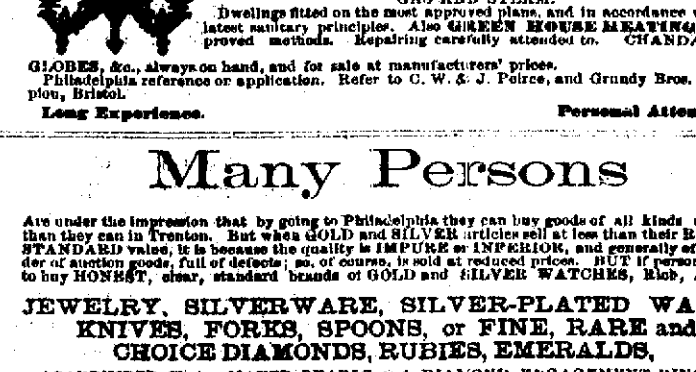
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